The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

Prussian Preparations for the Siege of Paris.

Commanding Points Already Secured for Operations Against the Outworks.

A Show of Opposition Made by the French Troops.

Speculations as to the Prussian Plan of Attack.

Bazaine Still Securely Bottled up in Metz.

Present Peace Prospects.

Jules Favre on a Visit to the Camp of King William.

Prussian Terms of Peace.

Permanent Possession of the Fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg Demanded.

Rumored Surrender of Rome to the Italian Troops.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A fight took place yesterday, ten miles from Paris, between the advance guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitering party of the French forces. The latter were driven back, and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. The Prussians numbered 30,000. The fight is said to have been a very bloody one, and the French, though beaten, inflicted heavy losses on the Prussians. The contest raged for upward of two hours.

There was an engagement yesterday before Fort Ivry, between the Prussians and three regiments of the line, some battalions of the Garde Mobile, and a battery of artillery, under the command of the fort. At the last moment the Prussians appeared to have fallen back.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A sharp fight occurred between the Prussian advance and a French reconnoitering force, near Paris yesterday. Loss heavy on both sides, but the French were outnumbered and driven back.

The railway to Havre is cut at Conflans.

TOURS, Sept. 19.—The American and Swiss Ministers have officially informed Jules Favre that they will remain in Paris, notwithstanding the removal of the capital here.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Trains on the Northern Railroad, from Rouen, only run as far south as [illegible] at present. The Prussians are expected at the latter place.

Many Prussian scouts have arrived near the walls.

PARIS, Sept. 19—Evening.—The city is quiet, even to dulness. The boulevards are crowded with soldiers. No symptoms of disturbance are observable.

[Special Despatches to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, Sept. 19.—It is reported that 600 Uhlans yesterday occupied Versailles.

The postal service has been suspended, and service by messengers is to be organized.

Several Prussian scouts were killed yesterday by the Gardes Mobile and Franc tireurs in the neighborhood of Paris.

A fight took place yesterday ten miles from Paris. The Prussians, 30,000 strong, had established a position on the heights, when they came in contact with a French reconnoitering party. The fight lasted two hours.

Special Despatch to the New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The correspondent of the Times, writing from Paris, 17th, says: "General Vinoy led 30,000 troops of the line last night, to Vincennes to dispute the passage of the Marne. The advance of the enemy yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine, ready to cross at any moment. The corps there is taking the course indicated in a late crossing of the Seine at Villeneuve and St. George's. They will pass in the vicinity of Longjumeau, to the rear of Versailles. Established there, they will push forward by the wood of Meudon to plant batteries on the heights of Clamart, and if the city is bombarded will open fire upon Vaugirard. From this point they can greatly damage the city as far as the Boulevards, Denfert, and Mont Parnasse. The northern army is marching on St. Denis.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The reported armistice is said to be unfounded, nor are the peace prospects any better.

TOURS, Sept. 19.—Yesterday, a courier from the English Cabinet reached Rouen, carrying important despatches to Lord Lyons. The railways were cut, and the courier was obliged to go forward on foot.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily News correspondent says Bismark insists on the evacuation of Metz and Strasbourg, or else Paris to be starved out.

Prussia distinctly says she recognizes no French Government, imperial or republican. She is reluctant to make peace at present.

TOURS, Sept. 19.—Though it is certain Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters no base of negotiations has been arranged.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The North German Gazette says: "The Republican Government of France exists de facto; the imperial de jure. We shall treat with that offering the best conditions."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A despatch from Minister Motley, dated London, Saturday evening, is received at the State Department. Mr. Motley says the statement that Prussia refuses to treat except with the regency, and intends to reinstate Napoleon as Emperor of France, is false. Prussia, he says, objects to recognizing the present government, not because of the proclamation of a republic, but on the ground that it is unauthorized, unstable and irresponsible, and incapable of giving lasting guarantees. The despatch adds that a favorable reply was hoped for, but that it had not been received, to the proposition for an interview between Favre and Bismark.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette, to-day, in its correspondence from Rheims, Sept. 12, says: "Count Bismark is anxious about the policy to be pursued by the United States Government now that France has been declared a republic. It is said that Prussia craves American sympathy, but cannot treat with the French Republic."

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters. Fears were entertained that he would not be received, but he requested of Bismark safe conduct at least, and was answered favorably. He set out immediately for the headquarters of the King.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The New York Tribune's correspondent at Berlin says: "Mr. Mallett, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, who finally succeeded in getting to the Prussian headquarters, returned on Friday, bringing an answer from Bismark to Lord Lyons. Before this mission, Lyons had asked Favre whether, if England requested an armistice, the French Government would welcome her intervention. When this became known to Lord Granville, Lyons was politely rebuked for his pains. Bent on improving the situation, Lyons then sent Mallet on an informal mission to Bismark, notifying Granville. After Mallet had gone, Granville forthwith directed Lyons to [illegible]

[illegible]

He complains why the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly were fixed at an earlier date than at first [illegible]. [illegible] government at Paris was not [illegible], a fact we are forced to admit. [illegible] It was the first duty of the government to defend the soil and preserve its honor, and then return the delegated power to the people without violence. Nothing is to be expected from Prussia. [illegible] Two hundred thousand victims have already been sacrificed to her ambition in this iniquitous war, and it is certain that she will dictate to France conditions [illegible] this momentary and incompetent government should not accept: [illegible] France, free [illegible] is ready to [illegible] France knows no higher ambition [illegible] to remain mistress of herself in order to develop her moral and national resources, and labor fraternally with her neighbors in the development of civilization. It is for this France would recover her free action. She now desires a cessation of the war, but she will prefer a thousand-fold disaster to dishonor. The very ones who awoke the storm now falsely say that the country is willing to yield. This may mislead abroad, but not here. France wishes prosperity, commerce, and civilization, but prefers death to dishonor. It is the duty of France to repair as far as possible the evils of the past government. [illegible] France never voted for war with Prussia. No honest man in Europe thinks so. To the power now seeking to crush us, we must oppose a desperate resistance until the nation is able to speak through her Constituent Assembly, freely chosen." "Make the powers understand," adds Favre, "mankind must admire but pity the spectacle of Paris, without looking to the right, or the left, or backwards, but with its eyes fixed on the great and simple duty of defending its fireside and its freedom."

RED REPUBLICANS.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Red Republicans continue to placard the walls with handbills announcing a new government. Trouble is apprehended. Citizens declare that they prefer Prussian rule to communism.

ON TO LYONS.

Advices from Belfort state that the Prussian army which crossed the Rhine at Mulhouse, is marching via the latter city in a western direction. It is supposed to be marching upon Lyons, and that their advanced forces will seize communication by the valley of the Upper Saone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RONDON, Sept. 19.—"Trochu, on the 17th, received the advance guard of American volunteers." So says Galignani's Messenger, referring possibly to an ambulance corps, and possibly to passengers who arrived from America in the ship Queen to enlist.

The Russian Government has transferred 80,000,000 roubles, lately on deposit at the Bank of France, to London banks.

Germans laugh at Bazaine's hopes of escaping from Metz.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A fleet of steamers is removing merchandise from Havre and other French ports, to England.

The Opinion Nationale asserts positively, that no mediation has yet been proposed.

The Opinion Nationale acknowledges the receipt of 2,000 francs from A. T. Stewart, for the relief of the French wounded.

On Saturday a fragment of the Sedan army arrived at Rouen. It consisted of 600 men, who previously escaped from Metz.

The loss of life in the hospitals in both armies from typhus, is very serious.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A weekly tax is imposed upon residents having houses or apartments, who have left the city.

[Special Despatch to the New York Sun.]

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Yesterday there was a grand review of the Guard Mobile and National Guard. There were more than three hundred thousand men under arms. There was great enthusiasm amongst the troops with the exception of some regiments of provincial Guard Mobile, who refused to cry "Vive la republique," by order of their officers.

Three thousand Prussian uniforms were discovered this morning in three different houses.

The People of Paris are generally dissatisfied with the government, which has failed [illegible] revolutionary measures.

A manifesto voted by twenty arrondissements of Paris was presented to-day to the Provisional Government, and will be posted to-morrow on the walls. The manifesto requires the immediate [illegible] of General Commissioners in the Provinces. General Cluseret is designated by the people of Paris, at the request of the people of Lyons. It is doubtful if the government will yield under that double pressure.

The government is afraid the Prussians surrounded last night a battalion of Parisian Franc tireurs at Meudon. The forest, therefore, cannot be set on fire.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The village of Bazeilles, near Sedan, has been destroyed by the Prussians because some wounded fugitives from the German army were massacred in the streets.

TOURS, Sept. 19.—Thiers arrived from London last night.

A New York Times correspondent, writing from Paris, says: "Foreigners are in great danger of being treated as spies, and passports are of little use. Many Americans have been roughly handled from their imprudence. Marshal Vaillant narrowly escaped being hanged by a mob, while visiting the fortifications.

"The announcement was made that a Socialist meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Pyatt would be present to protest against the moderation of the government. I imagine the meeting was suppressed, as it has not taken place.

"The Reds are struggling hard for ascendency."

Writing from before Strasbourg, the Times correspondent says: "The seven days' preparations for the assault cannot be completed in less than four weeks."

Writing from Rheims, the 9th, he says: "Upward of thirty establishments here manufacture woolen cloths, employing 15,000 working people. All are idle, and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized yet. The only remedy seems emigration. The American Consul informed me that hundreds of applications had been made for information on the subject of emigration to the United States."

PRUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Minister Motley telegraphs Secretary Fish, under date of Saturday night last, that there is no truth in the widely circulated report that the Prussian Government will not treat for peace other than with the Napoleonic regency, and that the Prussians refuse to recognize the French Republic. The Prussian Government do not believe the present Government of France is other than local in its character, and that it does not faithfully represent the French people, and cannot guarantee the fulfilment of the peace treaty if one should be made. Mr. Motley further says that the Prussian Government does not object to a republic if it be established by the voice of the French people.

No response has been received from Berlin to the proposal to allow Jules Favre to have an official interview with Bismark, but a favorable reply is expected.

Variolod prevails among the French prisoners at Magdeburg and Wittenburg.

Gen. Failly is not dead, as often reported. He and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence and are sumptuously provided for by the King.

When the news of the capture of Sedan reached Stockholm the Royal theatre was closed.

Officers of the Landwehr are offered commissions in the army.

The French captive officers are allowed a choice of German towns as a residence. They receive the same rations and pay as at home.

Countess Cowley had a long interview with the Emperor on Saturday in behalf of the Empress.

HAMBURG, Sept. 19.—Notwithstanding the suspension of the blockade there is no abatement in [illegible]

[illegible]

lering volunteers were received with great enthusiasm. General Bixio is marching on Rome."

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A Florence despatch gives a report of the surrender of Rome to the National forces.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Senor Olozaga yesterday breakfasted with Prim and Serrano. His explanation of his prompt recognition of the French Republic was perfectly satisfactory, and fully justified by the production of a despatch from Sagasta, recommending recognition; but who afterward censured the act.

The raising of the French blockade in the North and Baltic Seas is officially announced by the Spanish Government.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Olozaga's recognition of the French Republic has been ratified by Spain.

Republican manifestations in favor of France were recently made at Toledo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Official despatches from Minister Motley to Secretary Fish say that the English Government is willing to recognize the French Republic when it can be satisfactorily shown that it is not merely [illegible] in its character, and to [illegible] the withdrawal of the Prussian [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The steamer Jerome Napoleon, with Thiers on board, has gone to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Globe comments severely upon the supineness of the Parisians in permitting the Prussians to repair roads and replace bridges on the line of their advance without interruption.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Shipping Gazette anticipates that there will be too much cotton and too little corn from the Southern States. Cotton prices are low, and there is much activity in Lancashire.

A Canadian writes to the Birmingham Gazette that the present Liberal Government of the colony will drive Canada to annexation to the United States, or independence of Great Britain within six years.

The stock market here is improving, under reports of peace negotiations, and discounts are much easier.

CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Late despatches from China are unfavorable to peace. Nankin despatches of August 23 state that the Governor was assassinated by natives on account of his well-known sympathy for foreigners.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A private despatch states that the number of deaths in Havana from yellow fever for the week ending Saturday aggregated 86.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Sembeis is reported as having surrendered.

The children of all slaves captured since the year 1864, after serving an apprenticeship of sixteen years, are to be set free by order of Captain General De Rodas.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—A steamer has arrived with 700 soldiers from Spain.

The filibuster steamer Salvador was captured between Cienfuegos and Trinidad, loaded with arms and war material. The Captain and thirty men escaped, but the mate and crew were captured.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PATENT INJUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Supreme Court of this District to-day dissolved the injunction against Whipple J. Dickerson, enjoining them from using their patent for burning petroleum as fuel. This is the case which has been a long time in court here, and which involves large interests, both East and West.

TROOPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

It has been found necessary to keep United States forces in North Carolina for the present, and they are still stationed in counties where the late troubles occurred. Officers have been despatched there to pay the companies, the understanding being that they will not be able to return for some time.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Private information has been received here to-day concerning the prospects at the election for United States Senator in Oregon, which takes place to-morrow. There are eight Democratic candidates, and the contest among them is very bitter. The prominent ones are Lane and Nesmith. The feeling is represented to be so strong among the Democrats that many of them would prefer a Republican to any one but themselves, and it is believed by some that this may cause the re-election of Senator Williams.

[To the Associated Press.]

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The President signed the commissions of Leroy A. Baker, Deputy Postmaster at Wilmington, Ill.; E. F. Parker, Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Duluth, Minn.; H. E. Kelly, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Wisconsin.

HARD ON THE MIDDIES.

When the practice ship Savannah reached Annapolis, [illegible] the Collector of the Port, acting under instructions from a customs official, late of Fortress Monroe, seized all the walking-sticks, canary birds, &c., brought by the middies as mementoes of their cruise.

A CURIOUS CASE

arose in the Revenue Bureau previous to the passage of the last revenue law. A person purchased several barrels of whisky for his own use on the passage of the act of July 20, 1870. As he intended the whisky for his own use, he put on no "stock on hand stamps," which should have been done within sixty days if the whisky was intended for sale. He now wants to sell the liquor, but can't do it in any way ingenuity can suggest. He is bound to use it, or carry it away in small quantities.

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 19.—Judge Williams has resigned his place on the Supreme Bench, and Governor Merrill has appointed Judge Miller, of Johnson County, the Republican nominee for the Dillon vacancy, in his place. As the latter gentleman was Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, Eighth Judicial District, his promotion to the Supreme Court has created a vacancy, which the Governor has not yet filled, and the recent appointment of Judge Day puts two members of four State Bench, and increases the number of Judges to four, the full number established by law.

The campaign in this State progresses rather quietly. Some fifteen or twenty Republican speakers are actively at work. The Democrats, as yet, have not commenced their canvass and apparently do not intend to. It seems to be their tactics to let the general fight go by default and wage a guerrilla warfare in spots by means of hybrid tickets, independent candidates, and any and all kinds of coalitions with sore-headed Republicans. Of the six candidates for Congress, but two have been induced to take the stump. The New York Free Trade League is sending speakers into Iowa. One is following up the candidates for Congress in the Fourth District, and two or three others are prodding around in different parts of the State.

Wisconsin Politics—Republican Nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Sept. 19.—Correspondence is published to-day announcing the nomination by the Republican Committee of Rev. Samuel Fallows, now holding the office of State Superintendent by appointment, for election this fall, for one year, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. J. Craig. The nomination will be generally satisfactory, and Mr. Fallows will probably be elected with little opposition.

The Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 19.—The official returns of the late election give the following result: [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Political Case of Suicide at Moline.

[illegible]

Suicide at Quincy—Railroad Train Fired Into.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

A Contractor Arrested in the Act—Colored Citizens Demand the Right to Act as Jurymen.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

The Recent Death from Kerosene at [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEST.

Utah Territorial Legislation [illegible]

[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Chinese [illegible] at San Francisco—Indian War [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

An Enthusiast's Account of Nilsson's First Appearance.

The Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The gold market opened, this week, with a softer feeling, on the assumption that the prospects for peace in Europe were better. The sales were mostly at 113¾ to 113⅞, the market closing at the latter figure. The heavy short interest out will prevent much of a decline, while the fear that the Secretary of the Treasury will increase his gold [illegible] a check to a bull movement. [illegible] per day for borrowing.

[illegible] bonds were strong, on the improved feeling in the foreign markets, and the expectation that Mr. Boutwell will keep up his extra purchases.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. The Canadian banks are selling sixty-day sterling bills at 109⅛ to 110¼, while the [illegible] bankers quote 109½ to 110 for sixty-day, and 110½ to 110¾ for sight.

MONEY.

[illegible] easy at 4 to 5 per cent on governments and 5 to 6 per cent on stock collaterals. The banks are discounting mercantile paper more readily, and the street rate ranges from 7 to 9 per cent for first-class names.

STOCKS.

The stock market exhibits daily signs of returning life. The belief in the existence of a pool to depress prices had the effect of inspiring [illegible] to the market, and quotations closed [illegible]. The pool is understood to be composed of several well-known operators, who have lately been free sellers of Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, and Northwestern preferred. The struggle now opening promises an active market and wide fluctuations.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for Western and State flour opened buoyant and unsettled. An advance of 25 cents per barrel was generally demanded, but buyers did not show a willingness to go on at this advance, and toward the close of the market it settled down to a fair business at 5 to 10 cents advance. Wheat was without much change from Saturday's prices, though the market was steady. Indian corn was 4 cents higher.

DRY GOODS.

Business was quite active with the city retail dry goods trade to-day, owing to the fine weather and a choice assortment of goods at lower prices than the public have been accustomed to for some time past. With jobbers there was a fair business. All the auction houses hold large sales during the week.

[To the Associated Press.]

FIRST APPEARANCE OF NILSSON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The first appearance of Nilsson, the renowned cantatrice, before an American audience to-night, proved an event of the most extraordinary interest. Long before the hour fixed for the concert, Fourteenth street, in the neighborhood of Steinway Hall, was lined with people eager to catch a glimpse of the great vocalist. Every seat was occupied, and hundreds had to content themselves with standing room. The concert opened with Rossini's "Mose Sinfonie," a trio admirably rendered by Miss Annie Louise Cary, a contralto, with rich but not remarkably strong voice; Signor Brignoli, who sang in a style that brought back memories of his best days, and Signor Verger, an excellent baritone, who to-night made his first appearance in America. Henry Vieuxtemps, the celebrated violinist, received the most enthusiastic reception. The entrance of Nilsson was the signal [illegible]

[illegible]

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

At 11:45 this evening, John Scannel shot Thomas Donohue, the man supposed to have murdered his brother last November. Donohue is dangerously wounded. Scannel's friends insist that he has not been in the city for eight weeks. The murderer has thus far escaped arrest. Donohue is not expected to live through the night.

ARMS FOR THE FRENCH.

It is reported that the French steamer Lafayette, which sails to-morrow, takes out 150,000 Remington rifles, 1,000,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, a battery of sixteen pieces, and 300 volunteers for the French army.

ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE REMOVAL OF VANDERBILT.

The formal application was filed to-day with the Attorney General of State requesting him to bring proceedings for the impeachment and removal of Commodore Vanderbilt from the Presidency of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad Companies. [illegible]

RAILROAD REOPENED.

The Paterson & Newark Railroad, closed for some time past, reopened for business to-day, the road having passed into the control of the Erie, and the injunctions having been removed.

RATE OF CITY TAXATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Board of Supervisors this afternoon fixed the rate of taxation for the current year at $2.25 per $1,000, 20 cents per $1,000 less than last year, and lower than any other city in the Union. The valuation of the city is $1,047,066,468.

IMPORTED HORSES.

The steamer Iowa brought a number of race horses, pure Clydesdale stock, which are among the finest specimens of horseflesh ever imported, and will be taken West at once for breeding purposes.

FUGITIVE GERMANS.

Fifty German families, expelled from Paris, were passengers on the Iowa.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

All sorts of carelessness and irregularity, corrupt mismanagement and general mismanagement are reported in the Brooklyn Post Office. It is stated that thousands of dollars have been stolen in a few months.

SUPERSTITION.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham, in a sermon last evening, said: "The superstition that prevails [illegible]

[illegible]

OHIO.

Preparations for the Industrial Exposition in Cincinnati—Proposed Park Improvements.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Preparations for the Industrial Exposition are progressing actively. The last new building will be under cover to-morrow, and everything [illegible] to the committees [illegible] [illegible]

C. W. Rowland entered upon his duties to-day as President of the Chamber of Commerce. He made a short and happy speech, [illegible]

The Park Commissioners to-day determined to recommend the Common Council to [illegible] lands for large additions to Lincoln Park. The impression prevails that this will be carried out, greatly increasing the attractions of the place.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

[illegible]

Cleveland Market.

[illegible]

AN ORIGINAL SAINT.

One of the Men Who Saw the Angel Giving Joe Smith the Book of Mormon.

From the Salt Lake News, Aug. 31.

Considerable interest has been felt by our people in the arrival in this city of Martin Harris, one of three witnesses of the Book of Mormon. He arrived here at 7:30 p. m. yesterday, in the company of Elder Edward Stevenson, who left this city on the 19th of last July, for the purpose of bringing him out of Kirkland, Ohio, where he has been living since the Saints first moved there—1831—thirty-nine years ago. Brother Stevenson has had a strong desire to have Martin Harris brought here. But he himself has thought for years that his mission was in Kirkland, he feeling that the Lord required him to stay there and bear testimony to the Book of Mormon and the first principles, which he has been earnest in doing, and he has felt reluctant to leave. But when Brother Stevenson corresponded with him about coming out to the Valley, he replied that the spirit testified to him that he should come here, and in every letter that he afterward received from him he expressed a still stronger desire to come. Brother Stevenson made a collection, and, after raising sufficient means, went to Kirkland and brought him on.

Martin Harris, is in his 88th year. He is remarkably vigorous for one of his years, and still retains the use of his faculties, his memory being good, and his sight, though his eyes appear to have failed, being so acute that he can see to pick a pin off the ground. He has experienced many changes and vicissitudes; but on one point, so far as we have heard, he has never changed; he has never failed to bear testimony to the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon. He says it is not a matter of belief on his part, but of knowledge. He, with the other two witnesses, declared—and their testimony has accompanied every copy of the book—"that an angel of God came down from Heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates and the engravings thereon." This declaration he has not varied from in forty-one years; and it is a remarkable fact that, though away from the Church, and not maintaining their connection with the Prophet Joseph Smith, not one of the three witnesses has ever failed, so far as known, to bear testimony to the truth of their united declaration contained in the preface of the Book of Mormon! Deny whatever they might of other points of doctrine of Joseph's authority, or of his management, they have never denied the testimony which they have given to the world concerning the Book of Mormon!

We are glad to see Martin Harris once more in the midst of the Saints. He feels that this people are led by God, that they are a happy and a blessed people, and have the appearance of enjoying God's favor. They are doing the very work which the Book of Mormon said should be done, and are the only people who, as a people, believe in that book.

The history of the veteran member of the Mormon Church would no doubt be interesting, if written, as his course since the severance of his connection with the Prophet Joseph, at the early rise of the Church, has been singular. One of the original witnesses of the Book of Mormon, he saw the angel, and handled the plates from which that book was translated. In relation to this his testimony has never wavered, yet he, for some cause or other, has kept himself aloof from the church for many years, and has taken no part in carrying on the great work of which he, in connection with Joseph and others, laid the foundation. No greater proof could be given than the history and course of this man, that the work of God is not dependent upon any man, however great, talented, illustrious, or favored he may be. Martin Harris having seen that which few in the flesh are favored to behold, and having received a testimony of the divinity of this work and of the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon that it was utterly impossible to destroy, one might have supposed, viewing things from a merely human standpoint, that the progress and prosperity of the work would have depended to some considerable extent on his co-operation, and that, lacking that, it would have been retarded. But such is not the case, and in this fact human pride, vanity, and talent may learn a salutary lesson, if it will.

Mr. Harris saw fit to withdraw from the cause, but its course, owing to the workings of Divinity through faithful agents, has been onward to a remarkable degree. The Saints, by thousands, have been gathered from the nations, a territory has been peopled, and the foundation of a kingdom laid which will never again be uprooted from the earth; and Martin Harris, no longer able to resist the conviction that God still guides and controls the destinies of His kingdom and people, gladly returns to share in the blessings and privileges of that kingdom.

There is still one other of the "original witnesses" living, namely, Mr. David Whitmer. He now resides in Missouri. We would not be surprised if the yearning of his heart should yet lead him to follow the course of Mr. Harris, and again throw in his lot with the Saints, and close his earthly career in their midst.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

Thirty Thousand Words Per Hour—Acceptance of the Orton Challenge.

From the New York World, Sept. 15.

Mr. D. H. Craig has taken in hand the "Little Automatic System of Fast Telegraphy," and has prepared for publication a statement, [illegible] the National Telegraph Company, which has the control of the patents, has just set up a steel and copper wire between New York and Washington [illegible] 720,000 in twenty-four hours, which number of words would require fifty wires worked on the Morse plan for their transmission. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Divorce Campaign.

From the New York Press.

[illegible]

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A Countryman Falls in Among Sirens, is Robbed, Falls into a Sewer, is Sent to Stockton as a Lunatic.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

In the month of November last a citizen of one of the cow counties resolved in his mind that he would pay the cosmopolitan city of San Francisco a visit. He had heard the wonders of the metropolis dilated upon; had faint visions of what wonders Woodward's and the City Gardens presented to an inquiring bucolic mind; faint rumors came wafted o'er the bay of "Black Crook" leg-eries, and fain would he look upon the curiosities of nature as nature formed them, divested of extraneous drapery. Having finally resolved the question in his own mind, he hied himself off from sweetheart and friend and was soon ensconced in a fashionable hotel—for as he had never been here before, and scarcely ever expected to come again—he determined to see the "elephant" in all his gorgeous hues. He came, he saw, was conquered, for in the course of his wanderings he meandered into a "deadfall," where he underwent the usual process that leaves the victim sans cash, sans sense, sans everything, except disgust and remorse. In the early dawn, wandering along the front of the city, and ruminating upon the vicissitudes of fortune, he became suddenly immersed in the scented débris of the sewers that discharge themselves in that vicinity. While in this plight he was taken into custody by one of the city guardians, and from the effect of his nocturnal imbibations and extraordinary bath, was in a state of mental bewilderment. He could give no coherent account of himself, and was locked up in the station-house for safe-keeping until called for. As his name was unknown, no charge was entered against him. He therefore remained in his cell for some three days uncalled and uncared for. In the meantime an inquisition had been held upon one Day, who was declared insane by the County Judge, and ordered to Stockton. The officer in charge not being acquainted with Day's person, pounced upon our unfortunate bucolic friend, and without more ado, hurried him off to Stockton, and turned him over to the tender mercies of the custodians of the insane asylum as a lunatic. Great and natural was the amazement of our victim and of the presiding genius of the asylum. Alternate explosions of rage and appeals to reason were alike of no avail. Protestations were useless; proofs of identity were treated with derision, or as the cunning vagaries and devices of a madman. Great was the grief of the friends of the missing man. Inquiries flew in every direction over the wires. Advertisements crowded the columns of newspapers. Even the temptation of large rewards failed to elicit any information as to his probable fate. His friends and relatives finally resigned themselves to the belief that he had come to an untimely end. He had either been shanghaed, drowned, or was the victim of Barbary coast rangers. The mystery was, however, solved in May last, some six months after his supposed demise, when the same careful officer discovered Day in the County Jail, and that he was the person whom he should have taken to Stockton. In fact, that it was a case of mistaken identity. Day was taken to the asylum, the circumstances explained, exchange of boarders made, and our friend was released to roam again in freedom, and ponder on the mistery and uncertainty of human events.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine at Fairport.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 19.—One of the magazines belonging to the Lake Shore Nitro-Glycerine Company, located at Fairport, Ohio, exploded at 10 o'clock last evening; it contained about three thousand pounds of nytro-glycerine. No loss of life is reported. It was probably the work of an incendiary. Some damage was done to adjacent buildings.

Session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows commenced its annual session to-day, Grand Sire Farnsworth presiding. Representatives are present from twenty-four Grand Lodges and twenty-three Grand Encampments.

Strike Ended.

WHEELING, Va., Sept. 19.—The long protracted strike of the iron boiler workers is ended. To-morrow all the nail and iron mills will be in full blast. The boilermakers return to work at the old rates.

Died at the Age of 108.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—John Kitts, aged 108 years, the oldest citizen, died last evening.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—During the week ending Saturday there were fifty-two deaths from yellow fever. Of this number, [illegible] Total interments for the week, [illegible]. The fever is not declared epidemic.

DIED.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

We beg to notify our customers in Chicago that we have no connection whatever with any carriage establishment in their city advertising itself as agent for the "old house of Brewster;" that said "old house" is a stock company, organized within the present year, under a name so nearly like ours as to make this caution a necessity.

BREWSTER & CO.,
(of Broome-st.,)
Fifth-av., New York.

CARPETS.

SPEAR & CROFOOT,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Upholstery Goods & Window Shades,
Nos. 84 & 86 State-st.

HOTEL OPENING.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. V. PIERSON & CO.
J. B. SHEPARD.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MINER T. AMES & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 1 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.
[illegible]
JOHN M. COHEN.

SHIP BUILDING.

THE UNION DRY-DOCK CO.,
Having purchased the extensive
SHIPYARD AND DRY-DOCKS
in this city, formerly owned by MASON & BIDWELL,
Build, Dock, and Repair
[illegible]
VINCENT BIDWELL, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

BUTTER.
[illegible]
SQUIRE BROS., 17 South Water-st.

SEED.
[illegible]
SQUIRE BROS., 17 South Water-st.

Attention, Contractors, Miners, and others.
[illegible]

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
110 AND 112 STATE-ST.,

Open the season with one of the most complete stocks of general DRY GOODS ever brought to this city. It embraces a full assortment of the most popular Plaid and Plain Dress Goods, in Black and White, and all the colors most in favor. The best makes of Black Alpaca, the choicest novelties in Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, Laces, etc. The variety of Paisley, and Striped and Plaid Woolen

SHAWLS,

Is unsurpassed by anything in the West. The prices are low, and those not acquainted with the goods, may, in this establishment, buy with confidence, as no misrepresentation, or business lies, so-called, are allowed, and the money is cheerfully refunded in all cases of dissatisfaction. Perfect goods will be sold as low as the wet goods so largely advertised.

REMEMBER THE
SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN FLEECE!"
110 & 112 State-st.

FANCY DRY GOODS

CLOSING SALE.
IRVINE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 19 Lake-st.,

Now offer to the trade at CLOSING PRICES, their whole stock of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, YARNS, VELVET RIBBONS, BUTTONS, KNIT AND WOVEN WOOLLEN GOODS, LADIES' FURNISHINGS, UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

As this sale must be completed within the next

Sixty Days,

Prices will be made at such figures as will sell the goods WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, therefore it is for the interest of CASH buyers to examine their stock before purchasing. We are prepared to offer some very tempting

JOB LOTS,

And will make prices as low as they can be bought at auction. IRVINE & CO.

TOWELLINGS.

Wet & Damaged
TOWELLINGS,
From the Wabash-av. Fire,
AT
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,
118 & 120 State-st.

1,000 pieces best American Crash and Diaper Towellings, most of it only wet and soiled, to be sacrificed.

Sale in basement, from 8 o'clock a. m. till noon.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
A SPECIALTY,
AT THE NEW CLOTHING HOUSE,
70 MADISON-ST.
ALL NEW STYLES—NO OLD GOODS.
JOHN H. DICKSON, Agent.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the recent fire, we have removed our office to that of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER,

48 & 50 Wabash-av.,

Where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers.

KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
LYON & HEALY.
SMITH & NIXON.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the recent fire, we have removed our office to that of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, [illegible] where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers.

KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO.

PAPER.

NOTICE.

We take this method of informing our customers and the public generally, that the firm of

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.,

Have established their Paper Warehouse in the new and commodious building

Nos. 15 & 17 Market-st.,

Where they are constantly receiving New Goods, and will have in a few days a more complete line of Papers, Bookbinders' Material, &c., than ever before offered to the Trade in this market, and are now prepared to fill all orders from our old customers, and others that see fit to purchase from us, with promptness and despatch. Being thankful to our customers for their patronage in the past, we hope, by accuracy and strict attention to business, to merit the same in the future.

Our Rag and Metal Department will be continued at 227 and 229 South Water-st., under the management of Mr. S. M. HUNT, Jr.

S. M. CO'S PREPARATIONS.

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.
Sanford's MUCILAGE is made of pure gum. CARMINE INK is Brilliant.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights!
[illegible]

LINEN GOODS.

Continuance of the Sale of
WET
LINEN GOODS,
AT
ROSS & GOSSAGE'S
Only slightly injured by water,
"FOR HALF PRICE."

All-Linen Towels, $1 per doz. Huckabuc Towelling for 12½ cts. a yard. 6-4 Table Damask for 31¼ cts. a yard. Good Pure Linen for 30 cts. a yard. Pure Linen Hem-stitched Hdkfs. for $1.25 per doz. Needle-worked and Hemmed Linen Hdkfs. for [illegible] cts. and 75 cts. each; and will open this Monday morning, Heavy All-Wool Empress Cloths for 45 cts.; Superb Wool Plaids for 50 cts., and

"GREAT BARGAINS"
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
AT
[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS RESCUED FROM FIRE.

[illegible]

STEINWAY

[illegible]

SMITH & NIXON, 150 South Clark-st.

MUSIC, ORGANS,
Musical Instruments and Merchandise.
[illegible]
150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
LYON & HEALY.

BOOTS AND SHOES

OUR STOCK OF
Boots AND Shoes
For Fall Trade is
COMPLETE,
Our Prices the
LOWEST,
Our Terms
CASH.
FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
10 Lake-st.
GEO. HARVEY, Formerly Harvey & Whedon. Capt. C. H. TYLER, Late of the Navy.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
OFFICIAL DRAWING, SEPTEMBER [illegible]

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

PENS.

WASHINGTON
MEDALLION PENS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
ENTRY CLERKS,
SCHOOL TEACHERS,
AND ALL
WHO WRITE,
ARE NOTIFIED
THAT
$9,000!!
OF THE
PATRON'S FUND
OF THE
FOURTH SERIES
IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, AND THAT FULL INFORMATION AS TO NUMBERS [illegible]
WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN CO.,
NO. 21 College Place, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
[illegible]

KANSAS FARMS.
Neosho Valley Lands.
1,000,000 Acres of the Richest Farm Lands in the World.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
[illegible]

To Loan—$8,000
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CARSON,
PIRIE & CO
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
118 & 120 State-st.

WE SHALL SHOW THIS DAY SEVERAL LOTS OF FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH PLAIDS, AND FANCY DRESS GOODS

"FROM AUCTION."

THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES, AND ARE WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS.

SCALES.

Prices Reduced.
Prices Reduced.
FORSYTH'S
SCALES.
U. S. STANDARD
OF ALL KINDS.
Warranted Always Right.
BUY THE BEST.
FORSYTH SCALE WORKS
179 LAKE-ST.,
CHICAGO.

PRINT AND WRITING PAPER.

PAPER.

We now have in store Print Paper of the following sizes: 22x32, 24x36, 26x38, 26x40, 28x40, 28x44, 30x44, and 30x46.

24x36 and 28x42, Poster, all colors.
24x36, 40 and 45 lb. Tinted Book.
24x36 and 26x40. Book.
24x36, 10 and 36 lb. Manilla.
20x30, 16 lbs. Manilla.

Several cases of Flat Cap, Dbl. Letter, Folios, Mediums, Envelopes, Note Papers and Tissues; also Tea Papers and Straw Boards.

We are receiving every day and our stock will soon be full and complete.

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.
15 & 17 Market-st.

FREE TRADE DOCUMENTS.

REVENUE REFORM! REVENUE REFORM!

TO VOTERS
AND TAX-PAYERS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

ROCKER
MOWER AND REAPER
Manufacturing Co.,
[illegible]
144 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.
State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.
Commissioners of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

"CORRUPT AND PROFLIGATE" DEMOCRATS.

The Chicago *Times* accounts for the omission by the Democratic State Convention of all reference in the platform to the ancient faith of the party, to the fact that it was only necessary to refer to the enormities of the Republican party. One of these, and the greatest in the list, it describes thus:

"It found a tax rate augmented in a single year from 6 5-10 mills to 15 mills on the dollar, by the reckless and needless expenditures of a radical party Legislature."

The resolutions of the convention refer to the same subject as follows:

"In proof of this, we need say nothing more than call the attention of tax-payers to the fact that the appropriations of the last Republican General Assembly have forced the Auditor of State to raise the levy of State taxes from 6 5-10 mills to 15 mills on the dollar. We brand those corrupt and profligate expenditures."

These appropriations were, in many cases, corrupt and profligate, and they all obtained the vote of every Democratic member of the General Assembly. Not a Democratic member of either house voted against any one of the appropriations, and the reason was that the appropriations were made large enough to enable the payment of a liberal sum for each affirmative vote. The opposition to the swindling and profligate legislation was confined in the House of Representatives to thirty members, each of whom was a Republican. Not a Democrat could be induced to give his vote against the corrupt and profligate legislation. The Democrats in the Legislature made a contract with a small number of Republicans to plunder the State Treasury and divide the spoils between them, and, against the protest of the Republican minority, the contract was carried out to the letter.

In the Constitutional Convention this whole subject was thoroughly ventilated. Mr. Pierce, of Grundy, a delegate who had also been a member of the Legislature which passed the State House and other bills, in the presence of the ablest representatives of the Democratic party in the State, boldly proclaimed the whole history of that legislation. Here is his direct and distinct statement:

"Now, sir, I happen to have been a member of the Legislature when the State House bill passed, and I have some idea myself of the way which that matter was carried through. * * * and I am [illegible]"

[illegible]

This speech was made in the presence and hearing of the leading Democrats of the State who were fully cognizant of all the facts, and not *one of them ventured to contradict the record.* They became dumb under the exposure of the Democratic unanimity for what the State Convention has declared to be "corrupt and profligate" legislation, necessitating an increase of the State tax from six and one-half mills to fifteen mills on the dollar. For that increased tax we are indebted to the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the General Assembly.

FORCIBLE ANNEXATION.

A "Revolutionist of 1848," in a letter elsewhere inserted, undertakes to justify the conquest and forcible annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, from the American standpoint, by citing the precedents of the acquisition of Louisiana, New Mexico, and Alaska. These are far-fetched cases, and will hardly stand the test of scrutiny. First as to Louisiana: it was not conquered and forcibly annexed by our government. France, to whom it belonged, sold it to the United States for twenty millions of dollars in gold. It was a feeble colony of a few thousand inhabitants, which France was unable to hold or protect against the British, who dominated the seas with their overwhelming navy. Had it not been transferred to this republic the British would have soon taken it. They were preparing an expedition for that purpose at the very time it was transferred to the protection of our flag. Even after we had possession of it for several years, the British made a most formidable effort to wrest it from us. The French people of Louisiana were republicans, and most gladly became American citizens, and warmly petitioned the Emperor to transfer their colony to the United States, as they were living in dread of being swallowed by the British. They also desired to become a part of the American Republic. After the treaty of cession was proclaimed, the French people of New Orleans illuminated their city in honor of the event. So much for that case of "forcible annexation."

In regard to New Mexico, our correspondent ought to know that it was purchased and not conquered from Mexico. The Americans went to war with Mexico about the boundary of Texas, and, after gaining that point, made a treaty of peace, wherein they bought a large district of [illegible] country, for which, including [illegible] Arizona purchase, they paid something like thirty-five millions of dollars. New Mexico was embraced in these purchases, and the Mexican Government was glad to get rid of New Mexico, [illegible]

[illegible] whether by force, fraud, or bribery? He also knows that they did not want it, but that Russia was anxious to sell it, as she had no use for it. The treaty of purchase hung fire in the Senate for a whole year, and was finally ratified only because it was thought unwise and impolitic to offend the great Russian Empire which had been our warm friend during the rebellion. There were not 500 civilized people in all Alaska when it came into our hands, and [illegible] transferred to Russia immediately thereafter. The American people would gladly have saved the $7,200,000 in gold paid for that arctic region, if Russia had consented to keep it.

Does this acquisition bear any similarity to the mode whereby Prussia proposes to turn over Alsace and Lorraine to Baden and Bavaria, against the will of the people thereof, against their utmost resistance, and against the protest and resistance of all France? There are nearly three millions of people in those two French provinces. Should their wishes not be consulted in some degree? Or, are the men organic matter?

We do not overlook or undervalue the force of the argument, from a German standpoint, that France, having made unprovoked war on Prussia and marched her army on her frontier for the express purpose of seizing and annexing the German Rhine provinces, should not now complain if Prussia pays her back in her own coin. We admit there is a great deal of human nature in such retaliation. The force of this view of the question is felt by all the neutral powers, and is admitted by the present Republican Government of France to be a strong point against them.

But they plead in bar, that the French *Republic* did not inherit the quarrels of the Napoleonic dynasty, and ought not to be held responsible for the acts of the Imperial Government, which no longer exists. Must not all Americans desire to see the Republic of France treated more leniently and generously, in this day of their distress and agony, than they would a despotic government? A fellow feeling makes all Republicans throughout the world sympathize with and wish each other happiness, peace, and prosperity. Therefore, all native-born Americans, at least, hope that the Republicans of France will get out of their present tribulation without extreme humiliation, mortal injury, or destruction.

BUYING CANALS.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in discussing the various proposed schemes to enlarge the facilities for moving grain by water, from the lakes to the coast, says:

"The Western cities are divided in their opinions, while Buffalo unites with Chicago in desiring to have the United States buy and enlarge the Erie Canal at a cost of $100,000,000. The port of Erie, finding an increased transit of grain to Philadelphia and Baltimore, through its harbor, opposes granting national aid to the Niagara Canal, or the canal of New York; and St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans, are equally hostile, [illegible] they think they can see to their own business."

There is a slight mistake in this matter. Chicago does not unite with Buffalo in desiring that the government should purchase and enlarge the Erie Canal at a cost of $100,000,000. On the contrary, Chicago is opposed to any expenditure for that, or any other, canal. There is a large ring formed to sell canals which have long since ceased to pay the cost of keeping them in repair, to the United States. The sale of the Erie and other New York canals is one job, the sale of a canal in Wisconsin, and one in Indiana, are other jobs. The United States have already been swindled into an appropriation for the Louisville Canal, for which there is about as much further use as there is for the old Cumberland Road. In the last River and Harbor bill, there was an appropriation for improving the navigation of that part of the Schuylkill River which runs through Philadelphia, and it may have become a law. Against all these expenditures, which are mere pretexts to deplete the Treasury and to keep up taxes, and to discriminate between localities, the people of the West protest. We want the government to let us expend our money for ourselves; take off the taxes which are consuming our substance, and we will build our own roads. Take off the taxes which double the cost of transportation, and our products will find routes to market without the intervention of the government. Reduce the cost of building roads, digging canals, building cars and boats, and private enterprise will furnish the facilities which production may need. All that commerce and production want of the government is to be let alone. The producer asks the government for no other favor than that it will remove all the toll gates it has erected on the road to market, and that it will permit him to buy and sell in a market of his own selection. He asks the government for the liberty to sell his products to the man who will give him the most in exchange for them. He wants the tax taken off his wagon, and his horse-shoes, and off the rail track, and the steamboat, and the canalboat, except of course such taxes as are collected by the government for its own need. In short, he only asks to be *free*, and he will find all the facilities for getting to market that he may need.

FAVRE'S CIRCULAR.

Jules Favre, the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is more candid than diplomatic in his admission in the recent circular, that the present French Government is an irregular and invalid one. He says of Prussia:

"It is certain she will dictate to France conditions that this momentary and [illegible] government should not accept; hence we invoke the Assembly, freely chosen, to decide. What we ask now is only to give the country our hearts and our blood. Then let France decide, not our transient authority, but immortal France, raising itself to confront Prussia; France, released from the winding-sheet of the empire—France, free and generous, is ready to immolate itself for right and liberty."

Unfortunately, Favre, in admitting that his "temporary incomplete and transient" authority lacks the power to speak for "Immortal France," concedes the whole ground on which Bismarck declines, at present, to treat with him. Nor do we see how the matter is to be remedied by summoning a Constituent Assembly, especially at a time when that assembly cannot meet in Paris, or pursuant to the summons, owing to the siege. A government which itself is invalid cannot summon a valid Legislature or Constituent Assembly, or even order a valid election. Both Favre and King William are aware that all governments, republican or monarchical, are founded originally by force. The utmost extent to which they can be said to be founded by agreement is when the agreement is entered into by a majority to compel a minority to submit. In his own case, King William claims to rule by "divine right," and, in his coronation speech, he scouted the idea that his right to rule is derived from the people of Prussia. A sovereign who repudiates utterly the interposition of the people in his own case, ought not to be very solicitous in counting the votes on which a government of another country rests. Divine right, if it means anything in connection with government, means the physical power to compel obedience. It was in this actual power that all claims of divine right began. If the French Republic lack this power, then it becomes a precarious agency for the German conqueror to treat with. By the time he has withdrawn his armies across the Rhine, it may prove that the *pseudo* power with which he treated has given place to a new republic, to a Bourbon King, to a Napoleonic Regency, or to anarchy itself, who may promptly repudiate the terms of the treaty. This is one of the difficulties of the situation.

Andrew Johnson has made a speech in Tennessee, in which he denounces the Democratic State Convention of that State for having adopted a resolution reaffirming the doctrine of secession and nullification. The Democratic State Convention of Illinois adopted the same resolution, but in another form of language. Our Illinois Democracy had not the courage to assert that the States were sovereign and could not be coerced, and that an invasion of their reserved rights destroyed the "original compact," and each of the States resumed its original sovereignty. That is the Democratic doctrine, but our Illinois Democrats were cautious, and they asserted the same thing by denouncing the Republican party for having destroyed the legitimate rights of the State by the use of arms in compelling them to submit to the authority of the National Union, after they had formally seceded and had declared their people released from all allegiance to the United States. The Democrats of Illinois agree in doctrine with the Democrats of Tennessee, but they express their [illegible] in a different [illegible]. [illegible] asserts secession as a "legitimate right" of sovereign States; the other denounces the Republican usurpation which, by force of arms, overthrew this "legitimate right." Substantially, both platforms agree. Andrew Johnson, much as he hates the Republican party, refuses to swallow this secession doctrine. But we have a General Anderson in this State who is not troubled on that score; he believes in the pure Democracy as it existed before the Republican party interfered with it, and before that party invaded the Southern States to reduce the people to obedience to the laws of a government they had renounced; and as our Democrats are just now running Anderson, and not Andy Johnson, they care very little for the opinions of the latter, no matter how true they may be.

The New York *Tribune* has taken to peace-making again, and we look for a meeting at Niagara or Buffalo between Mr. Greeley, on behalf of Prussia, and Colorado Jewett and George Sanders on the part of France, to talk over matters. During our own war, Mr. Greeley favored several bases of peace, in one of which the North should have the Pan-Handle of Virginia, giving the rest of the Confederacy to Jeff Davis; and in another the Pan-Handle should be fairly and honestly divided between the two confederacies. From this last basis of peace he would not back down unless General Lee should succeed in watering his horses in the Valley of the Shenandoah, in which case we had better give up the fight and cry whipped. At all times, however, he held that, if the people of the Cotton States, on a fair vote, expressed their desire to go out of the Union, it would be sound policy to let them go.

With such a consistent peace record behind him in our own war, it is not remarkable that H. G. should declare that—

"If France has any true friends among the great powers of the world, they will warn her that the defence of Paris is an act of folly—not to say a crime. If General Trochu should hold out for months, the only result would be starvation and [illegible] suffering within the walls, and disorganization throughout the republic."

Nor that in the next breath the same journal should declare that:

"The resolution of Paris, its preparations for defence, the display of its power, may have one good effect—delay. We believe that delay will, in the end, prove the best friend of both contestants, for it will give opportunity for peace. It will open communication between the contending nations, and lead, eventually, we trust, to a peaceful conclusion of their terrible quarrel."

Here we learn that the defence of Paris is a crime, and that it will prove the best friend of both contestants, and lead to a peaceful conclusion of their terrible quarrel. In either event, the peace-maker is firm in the conviction that Germany should acquire Alsace and Lorraine, and make the Vosges Mountains the future boundary of the German Empire.

Bishop Whitehouse rebuked, with great discernment and judgment, the attempt of some brazen life insurance agent to get his clerical life insurance dodge sanctioned by a vote of the Episcopal General Council. He remarked that, before recommending particular schemes of life insurance, it would be well to investigate the merits of life insurance itself, on which there is much room for doubt. The Bishop has doubtless studied the insurance statistics which show that, of seven dollars paid to the life insurers in the United States, only one dollar returns to the insured; of twenty-three policies that come to an end, only one ends by death, the insured in the other twenty-two deriving no advantage from what they have paid in, and yet, notwithstanding the great cost of this form of insurance in proportion to the value returned, the companies, as a whole, have not assets equal to their existing liabilities to the insured on the reinsurance fund, unless their future income is allowed to be counted as part of their reserved funds; a system of insurance which led to the failure of over seventy English life insurance companies within two years, and an utter collapse of the business there. Bishop Whitehouse has recently returned from the scene of the wreck of those companies, and has more conservative opinions on the merits of this great confidence business than some of his younger clerical brethren.

Here is a comparison that must be interesting to the capital of New England:

Boston population in '60 177,812
Chicago population in '60 109,260
Majority for Boston .... [illegible]
Chicago population in '70 .... [illegible]
Boston population in '70 .... [illegible]
Majority for Chicago .... [illegible]

Since 1860, Boston has been annexing several large suburban towns to supplement and patch her population, in order to keep ahead of Chicago. She will have to annex all the region round about to do it, and then can't.

The census of New Hampshire has been completed with the exception of the town of Franklin. The population of the State is 316,962, or 9,171 less than in 1860.

Ought a little speck of a State whose population is gradually fading out, to have as great a voice in the United States Senate as a State like Illinois, which increases nearly a million in a decade? Where is the justice or equity of such representation?

The total population of the city of New Orleans, including the annexed district (16,860), is 184,688, against 173,782 in 1860. This is rather a poor showing, but New Orleans suffered severely by the rebellion, and will do better hereafter, in every respect.

The counties of LaSalle, Livingston, and Woodford constitute the Seventeenth Senatorial District. The Republican Convention of these counties, after nominating Hon. E. F. Bull, of LaSalle, for Senator, adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"*Resolved*, That every person has the natural right to dispose of his own property and earnings in his own way, subject only to the taxation imposed for the revenue requirements of the government, and that any system of taxation which seeks to build up one industry, or to aid one class at the expense of others, is unjust, impolitic, and subversive of Republican principles."

This is the true doctrine, and unquestionably reflects the sentiments of a vast majority of the people, not only of Illinois, but of all the Western States. It only requires discussion and reflection to secure for it the nearly unanimous support of the Republican party everywhere, outside of Pennsylvania and a few small New England States. And, even in New England, tens of thousands of the best and most enlightened Republicans are boldly proclaiming their adhesion to the policy of a revenue tariff which will give all the incidental "protection" that can justly be claimed, and the public good can afford.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "In the Fifteenth Congressional District of this State, where there are two Democratic nominees in the field, one of whom is a free trader, who makes no secret of his views on the question, and who openly sided with the enemies of American industry in the last Congress, the Republicans are making an active and aggressive campaign. *Our friends* in the district are making the issue one between free trade and protection, and the result can hardly be doubted." This means that the Republicans of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District, or a portion of them, intend to support a high-tariff protectionist Democrat for Congress, instead of running a candidate of their own.

In order to fully appreciate the dodge of posting wheat as hot, and then buying in the receipts at a depreciation of 16 cents per bushel, it is only necessary to state that those holders who refused to sell their receipts, and drew out the wheat, have suffered no loss. The wheat was, generally, all sound, and brought full price in New York. If holders of receipts generally would adopt the same course, the business of "posting" would cease to be profitable, and would be dropped.

The largest cities in Illinois, after Chicago, are the following, whose present population we compare with that of 1860:

	1870.	1860.
Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford	Not heard from	[illegible]
Belleville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington	Not heard from	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mattoon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Centralia	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cairo has not been returned, Champaign City ditto, and several other places which may exceed 4,000 inhabitants.

Our readers will remember that, some months ago, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editress of the *Legal News*, published in this city, made application to be admitted to the bar of this State, which application was refused by Chief Justice Lawrence, on the sole ground that a woman could not be admitted to the bar, or hold any office in the State of Illinois. The indefatigable lady was not satisfied with this decision, and applied for a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States, which was allowed on the 18th of August last, by Associate Justice S. F. Miller, and the case is set down for hearing in Washington, in December next.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The disease known as black-tongue is prevailing among the cattle of Morgan County.

—Two of the candidates on the Kansas Republican State ticket—Governor Harvey, and Attorney General Williams—were formerly residents of Quincy, Ill.

—Mr. Austin Brooks, editor of the Quincy *Herald*, is confined to his bed, with cancer in the stomach, and is now lying in a critical condition.

—Miss Horton, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Principal of the Model School at Normal, in place of Professor Pillsbury, resigned.

—The following is the population of Jo Daviess County by townships:

	Population, 1860.	Population, 1870.
Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinegar Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scales Mound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apple River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nora	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guilford	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodbine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward's Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berreman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derinda	[illegible]	[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

The fall term of Lawrence University opened with 200 students.

—A large force of men are engaged upon the harbor improvement at Manitowoc. Nine cribs are to be sunk this fall.

—An opera house, capable of seating 1,000 people, has just been completed at Eau Claire.

—The editor of the Waupaca *Republican* has been shown some fine peanuts which were grown in the garden of Mr. Belden, in that place.

—The woolen mills owned by Jo. Vilas & Co., situated about four miles from Manitowoc, were burned during the night of the 14th inst. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $7,000.

INDIANA.

James Ayres, a soldier of 1812, and a resident of Danville since 1836, died on the 4th, aged 85 years.

—The Court of Common Pleas in Vanderburgh County has granted one decree of divorce a day, on an average, during the present term.

—The wife of George W. Noble, of Independence, left her home, husband, and three children, one night last week, for Illinois. She is making her way on foot.

—The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Logansport, was entered last Tuesday night, and robbed of the vessels used in the sacrament. The thief, a man named Scott, hailing from New York, has been arrested.

—A man who had been a "dead-head" several times on the steamer Palestine, plying on the Ohio River, was told, the last time he came on, that he must work for his passage. This he refused to do, and, on being told by the clerk that he must either do that or get off at the next landing, deliberately walked off the boat. He was drowned before assistance could reach him.

—Some time since, John McMannus, of Bloomington, struck a man named Haley over the head, inflicting what was then supposed to be a fatal wound. McMannus fled to St. Louis. The occurrence so preyed upon the mind of his wife that, on Wednesday, she attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. Although not yet dead, it is feared that she cannot recover. Haley is now out of danger.

—Last April, Enos Whitecotton, who lives seven or eight miles north of Crawfordsville, became enraged at his wife, who was sick at the time, took her by the hair of the head, jerked her out of bed, beat her with a club, from the effects of which she died. Nothing was said or done until the present sitting of the Grand Jury, when his case was taken up, a bill of indictment found against him for murder in the first degree, and he was arrested.

KANSAS.

A Kansas farmer recently got up in his sleep and plowed two acres of ground before he woke up.

—A man in Lawrence budded a cherry tree in his garden in August, 1869, and it has grown, in a year, thirty-three feet and seven inches.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis arrests its gamblers for vagrancy, and fines them $500 each.

OHIO.

Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo have been running a close race in the matter of population. Columbus has 31,[illegible]; Dayton, 31,[illegible], and Toledo, 31,[illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

A woman in Windsor, Canada, has become such an inveterate tobacco-chewer that she puts a ten-cent package into her mouth at once.

—A Nashua, N. H., paper says: "In several towns in Maine apples are offered at ten cents a bushel at the orchard. In many towns in our vicinity they can be had for nothing."

—Chalons is the great seat of the Champagne wine trade. There is one merchant there who holds 4,000,000 bottles as his ordinary stock. His cellars, excavated in the chalk rocks, are six miles long, and are traversed with tramways through which loaded wagons are driven.

—Among the historical facts connected with Verdun, it is narrated that, during the wars of the French Revolution, fifteen girls of that town, all under 20 years of age, were sent to the guillotine for having danced at a ball given by Prussian officers.

—Before the war there were [illegible] foreigners residing in France, divided, in respect to nationality, as follows: Germans, 106,606; Belgians, [illegible]; Italians, [illegible]; Spaniards, [illegible]; Swiss, [illegible]; English and Americans, [illegible]. Of the German residents, [illegible] are returned as from North, and [illegible] from South Germany.

—A California woman took a big rattlesnake out of her baby's cradle with two canes, and dropped him into a kettle of boiling water, which took the bite out of him.

—The French vessel of war Reine Hortense has an apparatus on board for producing electric lights so strong that persons may read by it at a distance of four miles. It is intended to show an enemy's ship, and, at the same time, dazzle the eyes of her crew.

—The Registrar General places the area of London at [illegible] acres, which exceeds the area of Philadelphia by less than [illegible] acres. Paris has only [illegible] acres, Vienna [illegible] acres, and Berlin [illegible] acres.

—"Ein Antithierquaelereiverein" is the formidable name given by German newspapers to an incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

—A man who committed suicide at Raisin, New Mexico, recently, left a note giving the insufficient explanation: "I committed this act for reasons best known to myself."

—The industrial resources of Germany for supplying the materials of war are very great, owing to the encouragement given to home industry. The mining returns for 1867 show, in the Customs Union, a product of more than 474,000,000 cwt. of coal, 109,000,000 cwt. peat, 1,378,000 cwt. of zinc ore, [illegible] cwt. copper ore; and the year's returns for smelting and founding operations shows a product of more than 29,000,000 cwt. of raw iron, 4,000,000 cwt. cast ware, nearly 11,000,000 cwt. bar and rolled iron, 1,590,000 cwt. beaten iron plate, 2,454,000 cwt. of steel, 1,257,000 cwt. plate or bar zinc, 519,000 cwt pig lead.

—Lord Shaftsbury believes that the next census will show a population in London of nearly 4,000,000, a serious proportion of whom are, he states, in a state of social and moral degradation so great that, unless something is done to improve them, the British Constitution will not be worth a quarter of a century's purchase. His Lordship thinks that much of this evil is attributable to the fact that all who can afford it live out of town, away from their poorer neighbors. The ignorance and poverty of large masses of people in the metropolis, he says, exceed anything that can be described.

—The total amount of funded debt on railroads of the Northern and Western States amounts to [illegible]. The bulk of this capital has been raised in the United States, and is still held for investment by our citizens. Out of this large sum, at the present time, all companies pay interest on their first mortgage bonds, excepting the Atlantic & Great Western. During the past year about 5,000 miles of railroads have been constructed. The lands through which they run have increased in value from $20 to $50 per cent since the opening of the roads.

PERSONAL.

Clara Louise Kellogg rowed five miles in Greenwood's Lake, at New Hartford, Conn., the other day, in her new boat.

—The Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., will celebrate his 70th birthday by retiring from the ministry.

—Count Bismarck has two sons, General Von Roon four, and Baron Moltke two, in the German armies.

—"Dickens as a Labor Reformer," was the subject of a lecture in Boston, on Sunday last, by Miss Jennie Collins.

—Cyrus Dearborn, of East Salisbury, Mass., celebrated his [illegible] birthday, on the 11th of August, by tendering his resignation of the office of Postmaster of that place, which he has held for forty-two years.

—The London *Medical Press* hears that the general health of Lady Mordaunt has lately improved, but that her mental state is such that it is necessary for her to remain under medical care. She is in a first-class and most comfortable private asylum near London.

—Mrs. Cary Brownell, admitted a few days since to the Grand Army of the Republic, at Bridgeport, Conn., is believed to be the only female comrade in the country. Mrs. Brownell served gallantly in a Rhode Island regiment, and, at the battle of Newbern, when her husband was wounded and dropped the colors, she bravely gathered them up and carried them into battle. She was afterward wounded and honorably discharged from the service.

—The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that "when General Lee heard of the defeat of MacMahon's army and the surrender of the Emperor, he quietly remarked that he did not see how any commander with a million of men at his back *could* surrender."

—Private Krause, the Prussian soldier who killed the first French soldier in the war, was himself killed at the battle of Saarbrucken.

—Smythe, ex-Collector of the port of New York, was one of the lately burned firm of Francis Skinner & Co.

—A Boston letter writer says: "When Mr. Sumner was in Berlin, thirty-one years ago, he was introduced, by Theodore S. Fay, then Secretary of Legation, to the palace where the Prince of Prussia, now King, had a library. The Prince left his room, in order that his visitors might be free and easy, and they found lying upon his table, open and face downward, a book, which Mr. Sumner had the curiosity to look at. He found it to be a French military work, and it was open at a page containing an account of the battle of Jena. Isn't this [illegible] coincidence? Has the Prince and King been [illegible] ever since 1806? It would seem likely."

—The Brooklyn *Union* says: "A private [illegible] of ladies and gentlemen, prominent in the woman suffrage agitation, assembled last evening at the residence of Mr. [illegible] Curtis in this city. The leading topic of [illegible] woman, in the new French republic, the same representation as a man. It was suggested that the *Revolution* newspaper should have a branch office in Paris, and should become the official organ of the radical wing of the new government. Mrs. Stanton, who has a country residence in New Jersey, wanted first to see the moral revolution of that State, after which she was willing to turn her attention to foreign nations."

—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says he glories in the love of God and the hatred of the *Saturday Review*.

—Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, evades the verdict of suspension from command by shipping nominally as first mate, though he is really commands his steamer, the same as before the trial.

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* says: "What Horace Greeley knows about farming is shown by his agricultural experience in Hamden, where he bought a farm of eighteen acres some time ago for $2,000, and sold the same on Tuesday for $1,500."

—Andrew J. Garvin, a Tammany politician, was married, at New York, last Monday, to Miss Isabella McDonald. On the occasion the bridegroom wore a $20,000 diamond solitaire breastpin. The presents received on the occasion from the political friends of Mr. G. included $15,000 worth of silverware and $20,000 worth of jewelry. Mr. Garvin gave his bride a diamond necklace valued at $100,000.

POLITICAL.

General Sweet is going into the Third Ohio District fight in behalf of General Schenck.

—The guerilla, Colonel John S. Mosby, is suggested as a candidate for United States Senator from Virginia.

—Among the charges brought by the Democracy against Horace Maynard, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District of Tennessee, is, that he is a carpet-bagger from Massachusetts, notwithstanding he has been a resident of Tennessee for over thirty years. The force of this accusation has been recently broken by the discovery that his competitor, Colonel Blizzard, is a carpet-bagger from North Carolina.

—Referring to the recent election in Maine, the Bangor *Whig* (Republican) has the following: "The causes of the decline in the Republican vote are various, but it is to be attributed principally to the influence brought to bear upon the temperance question, and to dissatisfactions engendered by the introduction of issues not directly involved in the canvass. A general apathy prevailed in the party throughout the State, and much of the strength brought to the polls was wasted in the confusion of tickets brought about by questions of personal preference, and the interest excited in the Senatorial election next winter."

—Probably the oldest man who has ever been a candidate for Congress is Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County, Pa.,—better known to our old men as "High Tariff Andy." He has just been nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Twenty-first or "Covode District," *vice* Taylor, who declined—Covode having also declined. Great-grandfather Stewart was elected to Congress in 1820—fifty years ago—and re-elected several times thereafter, first by the old Republican, and afterwards by the Whig party. The rising tide of Jackson Democracy finally swept him out of public life. We believe he has not been in Congress for a quarter of a century, and the chances are strongly against him now. The district was desperately contested in October, 1868, by Covode and Foster, and the latter was elected by 41 majority. Old "High-Tariff Andy," who is really an octogenarian, being over 80 years of age, has consented to try his speed around the course once more before he dies. He is represented to be remarkably hale and hearty for a man of his extreme years. It is said "his eye is not dim, neither is his natural force abated." We presume that most of the ancients will support him from a feeling of fossiliferous sympathy; and many of the young men, out of reverence for the traditions told of him by their grandmothers; and so between them, and for sake of the notoriety of being the oldest member of Congress, this antediluvian may be elected. When he first sat in Congress he was surrounded by the men of the Revolution.

—The political canvass in Florida is becoming lively and virulent. A Lieutenant Governor, Member of Congress, and Legislature are to be elected on the 8th of November. The Republicans have nominated Dr. Samuel T. Day, a Southern loyalist, for Lieutenant Governor, and General Josiah T. Walls, a colored man, formerly of West Virginia, for Congress. The Democrats have nominated W. D. Bloxam for Lieutenant Governor, and S. L. Niblack for Congress. Ex-Governor Walker, a renegade Republican, leads the Democracy in the fight. He opened his campaign with the remark that he "never stole anything," and is, therefore, poor! And he charges upon Governor Reed all the crimes in the calendar. He is assisted by Captain Dyke, editor of the *Floridian* (who commanded a rebel battery at Andersonville during the war, to assist the infamous Wirz to hold our soldiers while they starved and perished from exposure to every extreme of heat and cold, thirst, and pouring rain). But Governor Reed is not disposed to stand on the defensive. In a speech at Lake City, in the presence of an audience of 3,000 people, he showed up the records of the renegades and rebels in their true light:

"Governor Walker turned over the government to Governor Reed, and in a nice little speech gave in his adhesion and support. A little later, he asked to be placed upon the Supreme Bench; Governor Reed refused; and then Walker denounced him as a usurper, and the government a tyranny, to which he would not submit. Captain Dyke presented enormous printing bills—charging thousands when he was entitled to less than hundreds—and the Governor refused to sanction them. In one case, when he was entitled to $61, he brought in a bill of $1,0[illegible]. In another, where the legitimate charge was $1[illegible], he demanded $2,118. The Governor would not countenance such swindles, and the baffled peculator raises the cry of 'swindler,' of course. Governor Reed showed, too, that the entire public debt for which the government has issued bonds was created by the old government, and also showed that near $300,000 received by the old government for lands had never been accounted for, and that no settlement could be obtained. Governor Walker had been Register of the State Land Office previous to being Governor, but, of course, he "never stole anything," though $300,000 had been absorbed somewhere! Not a dollar was found in the Treasury when the Republican government came into power; not a dollar of over $200,000 received from the sales of lands; and the only accounts were the scattered entries of lands in the books and maps of the Land Office!"

—A circular, dated Washington, September 15, 1870, says:

"A large number of Illinoisans residing in Washington, desiring to take an active part in politics during the coming campaign, have formed an organization called the Illinois State Republican Association. A political committee has been appointed by the association, consisting of sixteen members—one for each Congressional District, and three for the State at Large, suggested by the Illinois Republican members of Congress. The object of this political committee is to furnish a more direct medium of communication between the National Republican Committee here, and the State, District, and County Committees at home, circulate political documents designed for the canvass, and in all other respects co-operate with the people of the State of Illinois for the advancement of the best interests of the Republican party.

"Address Lock Box 78, Washington, D. C.

"*Committee*—First District, Julius Simons, Chairman; Second, A. C. Lynde; Third, L. F. Lackey; Fourth, S. L. Stephenson; Fifth, D. F. Evans; Sixth, George March, Jr.; Seventh, A. H. Nixon; Eighth, A. H. Wicker; Ninth, Charles Maple; Tenth, R. A. Colby; Eleventh, S. McPherson; Twelfth, Charles Dismar; Thirteenth, G. H. Edwards; State at large, C. C. Symson, F. D. Stephenson, W. O. Avery."

—There is a row among the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Michigan. The Detroit *Tribune* of Sept. 17 says:

"Both parties have made nominations in the Sixth Congressional District. Hon. John F. Driggs is the regular nominee of the Republican party, and Judge Jabez G. Sutherland is the regular Democratic candidate, having formally accepted the nomination of the Democratic Convention. Hon. Randolph Strickland is the present member of Congress from the Sixth District, having been elected by the Republicans in 1868, and, by virtue of his position, ought to be at the head of the Republican party in the District, working for the success of its candidates, and doing all in his power to promote the continued supremacy of the party. Mr. Strickland presented his name before the Republican Congressional Convention, asking a renomination to Congress, and had a good support, but Mr. Driggs was nominated in his stead. When the nomination was announced, some of Mr. Strickland's friends declared that they would not support Mr. Driggs, but this expression was attributed to the heat engendered in the contests of the convention, and the disappointment of defeat. It was supposed, of course, that Mr. Strickland, being a Republican member of Congress, would not counsel any action of the kind. But, on returning home, he engaged in getting up a meeting to oppose the regular Republican candidate for Congress. Finally the meeting was held, and Mr. Strickland was the chief speaker. In that speech he turned his back upon the Republican party, at the very minute he was holding one of its best offices, and declared his intention to support and vote for Jabez G. Sutherland, the Democratic candidate for Congress. The pretence upon which Mr. Strickland's opposition to Mr. Driggs is based is, that the latter is a corrupt man, but Mr. Strickland and his friends, at the meeting we refer to, voted down a proposition to invite Mr. Driggs to be present and answer the charges made against him."

Forcible Annexations Justified.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

"It may become the revolutionists of 1848 to insist upon treating the people of Alsace as inorganic matter, to be made the spoils of alternate conquering armies, but such is not the commonly-accepted method, among American Republicans, of dealing with provinces and peoples."—*Chicago Tribune, Sept 17.*

Humph! How about the Territory of *New Mexico*? How about *French Louisiana*? How, even, about *Alaska*? Did the "greasers" of New Mexico *desire* to be *bought* (the purchaser having first knocked down the vender, and knelt upon his breast, in order to make him sell) like "inorganic matter," by the "great and glorious republic?" Did the French Louisianians express any similar desire? not to speak of the handful of Alaskans. The fact is, treating provinces and people, which they desire to possess, as inorganic matter, is exactly *the commonly accepted method among American Republicans*, who are as narrow-minded as the British in this, that they will always be unable to see how they look unto others.

But apart from that, it ought, by this time, to be known that the Hanoverians, Schleswig-Holsteiners, etc., who, four brief years ago, were treated as inorganic matter, as you would call it, are now as enthusiastic *Germans* as any, and thankful for their having been treated thus. The reason is this, that blood is thicker than water. The inhabitants of Alsace and that small portion of Lorraine which Germany intends to take back as her rightful possession, which she has been robbed of by French highwaymen, are brimful of German blood, quite an *organic matter*, which will tell, and within ten years much more easily make them good Germans than two centuries of French oppression have made them counterfeit Frenchmen.

Suppose, Mr. Editor, you had a son who had been abducted by a band of robbers, and had, by his staying with them, become imbued with some of their evil ways, would you, when able to *force* him out of the company of the robbers, refrain from doing so, because, forsooth, he had come to like his fellow ruffians?

The Germans of Alsace and Lorraine were forcibly abducted from Germany. If Germany now should fail to reclaim them for fear of incurring the disapprobation of American Sapfoodledom, she would be recreant to a sacred duty which true justice imposes upon her.

A REVOLUTIONIST OF 1848.

THE K. P. EXCURSION.

The Desert and the Mountains.

A Pullman Party.

The Ride Across the Plains.

To climb, on hands and feet, up the rough ridge of the McClellan range of the Rocky Mountains, thirteen thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea; to look thence down a sheer descent of five hundred feet, upon a black thread of water that has started there upon its crooked way for the Pacific Ocean; to see on the left, the open glades of the South Park and the Middle Park, stretching seventy or eighty miles between their mountainous boundaries, and on the right Gray's Peak piercing the clouds still another thousand feet above the tide; to turn north and south, east and west, and look everywhere upon ranges of mountains, snow-capped, cloud-capped, blue in a depth of azure unknown at lower altitudes, range on range till they fade away in the far distance, like fleecy clouds; to look down into deep green valleys, nestling at the base of those colossal walls of stone, which rise up hundreds and hundreds of feet, seemingly as bare and smooth and vertical as if the work of human hands, far above the line where trees can grow, and upon white banks of snow, piled up in their cold shadows, which neither sun nor rain has ever melted since they fell in primeval time upon those upheaved and everlasting hills; to look down into storms of hail and snow, whirling far below through mountain gorges—to stand thus upon that bristly eminence, the veritable ridgy backbone of a continent, where the blast that may blow unchecked from ocean to ocean, cuts the face with the sharpness of a winter's wind, and the thin air comes quick and short from the panting lungs, and gazing around and beneath upon such a stupendous and sublime scene as this for a hundred and fifty miles, remembering that two thousand miles away, on one side, rolls the Atlantic, a thousand miles away, on the other side, the Pacific Ocean, with nothing to impede the sight between, if the eye could reach so far, is to feel that, at last, the Great West is reached.

Through the rich prairies of Missouri and Kansas, their round hills crowned with abundant crops of grain and grass; by waving cornfields of hundreds of acres in single lots; great fields of yellow stubble, where the wheat had been gathered; swift and abundant rivers, bordered with gigantic trees; untamed bottom lands, with miles and miles of waving, yellow seas of wild sun-flowers, veritable fields of cloth of gold; cities, and towns, and villages with all the freshness of newness, the energies and vigor of young life in every house and street, springing up thick along the way; and so on, across the great, parched-up, arid, desolate waste of Western Kansas and Colorado to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, at Denver, and up its rugged defiles, along its brawling streams, to the top of that dividing ridge between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, did the Kansas Pacific Railway Company lead its guests in the recent celebration of the opening of their road.

There are teeming soils and fruitful farms, and rivers and forests, and hills and valleys, and plains and mountains in other places beside Missouri, and Kansas, and Colorado; but nowhere else has a railroad been built under the same difficulties and dangers as that 600 miles from Kansas City to Denver; nowhere else has a plain been traversed presenting problems for solution so interesting and peculiar; and nowhere else in all the world, I think, is there such an approach to a mountain range so beautiful and so exciting, as that to the Rocky Mountains on the last sixty miles to Denver on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. One who has been much at sea, and who, for the first time, travels day after day in a railroad train, can hardly fail to feel as if he were again on shipboard, with its confinement, its comparative motion, its limited range of sensations and occupations, its routine, and its change from ordinary habits. To see the land again, after the eyes have rested for weeks or months upon the horizon of sea and sky, rising like a dim and distant cloud above the waters; to watch it grow into solid earth with outlined hills and rocky shore, or long, low line of coast; to inhale the fragrance of the woods and the soil as if a new sense had been revealed to him, is a delight which he who has once felt can never forget. It is with something of the same feeling that one approaches the mountains over the K. P. Railroad, having the sensation of coming in from sea, after a ride of days across the Plains. Two hours before sunset, a cry went through the train—"Change cars for Denver," and coming presently to a standstill, we found in front of the engine a long platform car which had been sent out from Denver, fitted with seats and an awning, leaving an unobstructed view on both sides and in front. In this we took our places. Sixty miles away, rising just above the long, straight line of the level plain, like the first outline of land approached from seaward, rose the mountains low and shadowy upon the far horizon. Before us was a range of seventy-five miles from Pike's Peak on the left to the summits far beyond Grey's Peak on the right, and all beside, behind us and around us, lay the flat and arid desert, interminable and pathless seemingly, except the iron track, as a sea that a mighty hand had stilled and stiffened into waveless sand. As we approached, the mountains grew and grew, not so much in height as in distinctness, as the outlines changed and the color changed from gray to blue, and peak after peak came out, revealing range on range of ever shifting and gigantic shapes. Heavy clouds floated above their summits, behind which, at length, the sinking sun hid itself, but tinging, as it sank, all their edges with the brightest gold, and spreading over all the sky behind the mountains a mingled glow of purple and of crimson light. Against this glowing background and beneath these golden-edged and dark-blue clouds, which no painter's hand could ever imitate, stood out the long mountainous range, its outlines tinged and glorified with the brilliant reflected light, and infinitely beautiful in the mingled radiance and softness of the coming sunset. And then the sun came out from behind its dark veil of cloud and sending its level rays across the plain dispersed the shadows and flooded it with light; and the polished rails of the straight road before us ran into one in the long perspective of many miles, and the swift train seemed about to slide upon a single bar of burnished silver out of the desert up into the very bosom of the Delectable Mountains. And then the sun went down behind this Promised Land, and the glory of crimson and of gold and of purple faded away from sky and cloud and earth, and the mountains loomed up dark and sombre into the night as we glided into Denver, still fourteen miles away from the foot hills at their base, which all the afternoon had seemed but a mile or two away.

The Kansas Pacific Railway is about six hundred and fifty miles in length, starting at Kansas City and traversing the whole width of Kansas, stretching through Colorado and terminating at Denver. Thence it connects with the Denver Pacific Road, which runs to Cheyenne, making a connection with the Union Pacific at that point, and thus opening a new route, for a part of the way, across the continent. The work which the company proposes to itself is but just begun, however, not finished. From Denver, within two years, they will, without doubt, extend their line fifty miles to Georgetown, two thousand feet above, in the mountains, by a narrow gauge road, with an ascent of sixty feet to the mile, and open to traffic and travel by rail through the very heart of the most romantic region, a portion of the richest mining district in the United States. This may be considered as a thing sure to be accomplished. But more important still is a proposed road from Sheridan, or Brookville, or some other point on the Kansas Pacific Road, to Santa Fe and the Pacific Coast, and to San Francisco, opening a completely new route across the continent. Four different routes have been surveyed, and the promise of all of them, without going into details here, is a shorter route to the Pacific coast than that by the Union Pacific, and the development of a wide extent of territory in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, rich in agricultural and mineral resources, peculiarly attractive to emigration, capable of supporting millions of population, and adding enormously to the wealth of the whole country. The various routes have their various advantages in length, in grade, in cheapness, or in the local trade which may be relied upon, but for each and all it is claimed that the consummation of the enterprise is certain to effect greater results than have ever yet followed the building of any other road. Of course it cannot be done without a vast expenditure of means, and whether these can be secured or not depends, in some measure, upon legislation in Congress. Thus far the Kansas Pacific company justly claims for itself exceptional merit for the good faith in which it has carried out all its agreements with the government, although its land grant includes many hundreds of thousands of acres on the plains which, with many a square league beside, were valueless to the government, and can never be [illegible] except through the efforts of a corporation interested in making them so, and determined to use its energies and its means to that end. The company points to what it has done as evidence of what it will do, and claims that some consideration is due it in the future, as a compensation for the little value which a portion of the land-grant, hitherto made, has been to it, while it has faithfully fulfilled all the obligations which it has yet assumed. Of the importance of what it has done there can be no question. As the road has gone westward, year after year, it has brought all the most thickly-settled parts of Kansas into railroad connection with the East, and given to all her present most thriving towns, Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Junction City, Emporia, Abilene, Salina, Brookville, an impetus which without it they would have waited for for half a century. The immigration it has rendered possible, and the traffic it has created, are enormous. The Chicago merchant, who has found a new and lucrative trade in Kansas, and who is so well able to distance all competition from St. Louis or elsewhere, does not need to be reminded of this; and the cattle-dealer, who counts the tens of thousands of cattle that find their way over the Kansas Pacific Road to Eastern markets, is quite able to estimate the value and importance of this enormous trade. And all this has grown up as the road crept slowly westward, pouring into the East, through its main trunk and its arteries, the wealth of all that rich and beautiful region, so long struggled for with the slaveholders of the South, settling it and redeeming it from the wilderness as the tide of emigration from the East flowed over it, till "Bleeding Kansas" has bloomed into bountiful and beautiful and happy Kansas, the embryo of a mighty State. And then it struck out boldly for the farther West, and, leaving behind this rich agricultural region and its thriving towns, which it had done so much to develop and create, it crossed the uninhabited wastes of Western Kansas and Colorado, and, with a jump of 150 miles in 100 days across the Great Desert, reached Denver. Here new success awaited it at the distributing point of the trade of Colorado and New Mexico, and the probable commercial centre of the new Southwest, commanding the whole country down the Rio Grande to El Paso and Arizona. The Rocky Mountains pour their wealth of gold and silver into the lap of Denver; southward to Santa Fe, Pueblo, and Trinidad, northward to Cheyenne, westward to Central, Golden, Colorado City, and Georgetown, farmers and merchants come and go, and with easier access by the Kansas Pacific Road, population will flow in to occupy [illegible] hitherto inaccessible, except by the hardiest pioneers, but rich in agricultural and grazing lands, and in mountains full of precious metals. All this the Kansas Pacific Road has already done, and its Directors invited a large party of railroad and newspaper men to join in the excursion at the formal opening on Sept. 1, to witness not only what has been accomplished, but to see and to judge of what they still proposed to do.

There were cities before Nineveh, so there have been excursions before that on the Kansas Pacific Road. But none ever yet travelled in such regal state. The train was Pullman's, and Pullman only has made such an excursion possible. Railroads are well, and railroad trains with comfortable cars and locomotives are a marvel to one who can remember when they were not, and men crept through the world on canalboats and stages. "It takes a smart man," as the saying is, "to keep a hotel." Pullman is that "smartest" of men who puts hotels, surpassing all other hostelries, on wheels, and keeps them as they fly for thousands on thousands of miles. You can go where you will on railroads; you can only go as you will, or would, on Pullman's palaces. In the one case you go away from home to anywhere else; in the other you go anywhere else and take home with you, leaving behind only the place where home used to be. Therefore it was that Mr. Perry, President of the K. P. Road, sent word to Mr. Pullman that ten days of home were wanted for a hundred or two of gentlemen on the Great American Desert, and as a consequence Mr. Pullman sent him a quarter of a million dollars' worth of that commodity. For the thousand miles and back from St. Louis to Denver, we had our parlors and slept in our sumptuous bedrooms, hung with purple and fine linen, even in glory that Solomon in all his glory, or any later man of his profession, never dreamed of, and with none to molest us or make us afraid, for, though dead-heads all of us, we had no fear for our scalps. And not only parlors and bed-rooms attended us, but kitchens, and ice-houses, and wine-cellars, with cooks who were French cooks, and butlers who knew vintages, and barkeepers cunning in cocktails and other delectable concoctions, till some of us felt that we had exchanged our modest and frugal homes for an intoxicating shipwreck on a dissolute island, with all the indelicacies of the season. So whirled we through the thousand miles of mixed paradise and desert, in an altogether paradisiacal state, with a road clear of all other trains, which were ordered to yield to us the right of way; with a pilot engine a few hundred yards ahead to look out for obstructions and help on up-grades, whenever eighths of a mile of palaces needed help; with attentive landlords and servants who never tired of ministering to our wants, and satisfying the habits of luxury which, I observed, rapidly grew inveterate with such luxurious travellers; with intelligent railroad officials, familiar with every foot of ground we passed over, who were never weary of answering questions wise and otherwise; with cities and towns scattered all along our route to turn out and give us welcome with music and banners and show us the best they had in forts, and farms, and capitols, and court houses, and colleges, and men and women, all their merits and virtues, and sometimes, if the truth must be confessed, their venial and pleasant vices. And the company was a pleasant company, genial and jovial, jolly companions every one. It is not improper to state that we were all remarkably intelligent, and all knew it, though all did not come from Chicago, nor improper to add that several well-known public characters were carefully excluded from the excursion, or brought to a sense of the situation. The man who came on board and immediately knocked down his nearest neighbor with a discharge of puns, as if his mission in life was to be funny, was at once put off the train. The man who always laughs from a sense of duty was peremptorily asked what he was laughing at, and brought at once to a realizing sense of his condition. The man who is always taking medicine had his bottles broken and was put upon a large allowance of champagne cocktails with good effect. The man who always takes the head of the table did not come, and was not, therefore, to be taught that he who exalteth himself shall be humbled; but the man who was always sure to get the best and shadiest and roomiest seat in a carriage was excused on the score of his being an Englishman. The man who snores, and always denied it, was subjected to various scientific experiments, but, I am sorry to say, without any permanent results, and he was left on the plains in company with the champion snorer of Colorado, who had recently earned ten days' board, on a wager, for his unequaled nose, and was proud of it. The man who loves the flowing bowl, or some other vessel that answers the same purpose, not wisely but too well, had to be disposed of somehow, for he had got on board, and so was kept in a constant condition of being put to bed. The man who had no business to be there at all—the most notorious of all public characters—was put to bed with the man who was always being put there, and, consequently, left us at the next station. And, finally, the man who always wants a public meeting was not there at all, and there were, therefore, no more public meetings than were absolutely necessary, no speech-making that was absolutely intolerable, and some that we were glad to listen to. Thus it will be seen that this was a model excursion; nothing marred the pleasure of it from beginning to end; nothing was wanting in it that is necessary to the comfort and even the luxury of travel; and if there was among us a man who did not learn more than he ever dreamt of of the character and resources of the wonderful slope of country between the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains, of its possible and probable future, and of all that the K. P. Road is doing and proposes to do for its development, then he was simply a dolt who was not found out in time.

We rode as safely and with as little fear of any hostile savages as if we had not crossed the Mississippi River. Of those native Americans we saw none, except at Denver, where a party of friendly Utes had gathered for a conference with the Indian Commissioners. They are called friendly by virtue of their being at enmity with certain other savages, and of not taking a white man's scalp except upon the sly. The difference between them and other red brethren is the difference between outlaws and highwaymen—the outlaws are highwaymen, but the highwaymen are not outlaws till they are detected, and just now it suits these to follow their calling while maintaining the pretence of law-abiding citizens. The purpose of this council at Denver was to respectfully proffer, on the part of the Commissioners, a request to the Utes that they would keep the treaties and return to their reservation, which request the Utes most gracefully declined, and there the matter ended. It was my first contact with the original Red Man of the Forest, and the sum of my experience is that he is a very nasty animal, who laughs at the United States, eats watermelons in the gutters of Denver, and spends what little money he has in hair-oil. Out upon the Plains he is, whether professedly friendly or otherwise, a different creature when there are ten or twenty Indians to one white man. In the building of the Kansas Pacific Road this was one of the chief difficulties. A revolver was as necessary in the hands of the employes as the spade, the pick-axe, or a measuring chain. Only in April last a dozen were massacred on the road, and, earlier, such occurrences were frequent. Mr. Schuyler, an engineer, when surveying once, only a mile from his party, but hidden from their view by the rising ground, was surrounded by twenty of these devils, ten in front and ten in rear, who all charged upon him. One shot from them went through his clothes, another through his body, a third smashed his field-glass, and a fourth went through his horse from flank to shoulder. In the running fight he discharged eight shots from his revolvers, and four dead Indians lay upon the plain. The rest did not wait for Mr. Schuyler to reach reinforcements, but fled. Thus the company literally fought its way across the plains, their people laying rails in constant peril of their lives. Now that the road is built the Indians are powerless against it, for they want either the ingenuity or the tools to take up a rail, and the line, beside, is so well guarded that they do not dare approach it. At every station along the road is a file of soldiers ready for offence or defence, as the case may be, should the Red Men put in an appearance. Next in interest, to the traveller, to the prairie-dog and his citadel to which he retreats when attacked or alarmed, is the prairie soldier and his underground fort. If the Indians come in force to attack a station, the soldiers and employes retire, by a subterranean gallery, to a subterranean citadel, seven or eight feet deep, with a timber roof, a foot or two above the ground, and pierced all around with loopholes. These command the station and the adjacent territory, and, with their breech-loading carbines, the soldiers can pick off the enemy in perfect security. No Indian has ever dared show himself near one of these forts with hostile intent, and the road, thus guarded, and protected also all along the line by the military posts, is as safe as if all the Indians had retired to the reservations to which their Great Father so amiably invites them.

G.

Military Strength of Great Britain.

From the London Times.

Let the reader only look at the following enumeration of our military forces as actually existing at this moment. According to the estimates of the present year accepted by Parliament, we have now

Troops of the Line	173,000
Army Reserve, Class 1	[illegible]
Army Reserve, Class 2	20,000
Militia	[illegible]
Yeomanry Cavalry	[illegible]
Volunteers	[illegible]
Volunteer Artillery	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

With the exception of some 60,000 troops of the line serving in India or on other stations abroad, the whole of this enormous force is at home, and available, as far as its organization permits, for the defence of the kingdom. Is it not, therefore, absolutely clear that if the requisite organization were forthcoming, the problem of our national defences would be solved, and the protection of these shores sufficiently assured? It will be seen that we have within the limits of these islands 430,000 men enrolled under various titles for military service, besides it must be remembered that an augmentation of 20,000 regular troops was voted just before Parliament rose. This raises the total to 450,000, and Lord Elcho himself, though taking a very liberal estimate of our obligations, does not, as far as mere numbers go, ask for much more. Evidently, therefore, if all these men, or a fair proportion, are effective soldiers, our military force is as strong as it need be.

Let us now, however, assume that the exigencies of war call for the despatch of the regular army, or the greater portion of it, to foreign garrisons, or foreign parts. This would take away, say, [illegible] men, but it still leaves us with 300,000—in other words, with as powerful a force as the French themselves sent into the field at the beginning of the present war. Still, therefore, we should have as many troops as could be well thought necessary for the protection of the country against invasion. But of what is this force really composed? It comprises, first, a home army, which, under the name of militia, is organized on the model of the line, and which when called out for duty represents in fact a regular army maintained for home service. This force is [illegible] strong. Next come the army reserves, which include a body of about 14,000 enrolled pensioners. The yeomanry, or cavalry of the home army, are 17,000 in number [illegible] these come the volunteers, numbering [illegible]. Of course such returns are liable to deduction, but we may accept this case [illegible] as far as the [illegible] strength of our land forces [illegible]. It will be seen, however, that this force is broken up into three great classes [illegible] the line; militia, only occasionally embodied; and volunteers with less training even than the militia and still less organization. It is clear there should be a combination or fusion of such elements on some principle or other, so as to make out of these disjoined reserves a real home army, or army of Great Britain.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

In addition to the brief statement published a short time since, Mr. Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following detailed abstract of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, compared with the same period of 1869, as shown in Monthly Report No. 12, now in press:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie value).	Foreign exports.
Month ended June 30, '70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month ended June 30, '69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelve months ended June 30, '70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelve months ended June 30, '69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of the total imports for 1870, $415,947,213 was dutiable, and $46,[illegible] free of duty; $3[illegible],481,274 entered for consumption, and $19[illegible],874,8[illegible] entered warehouse. The value of the commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States June 30, 1870, was $[illegible], against $62,457,4[illegible], June 30, 1869.

The following is the proportion of the imports, domestic and foreign exports, shipped in foreign and American vessels respectively:

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1870.

Vessels.	Imports.	Domestic exports (Mixed values).	Foreign exports.
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign	309,135,167	[illegible]	[illegible]

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1869.

Vessels.	Imports.	Domestic exports (Mixed values).	Foreign exports.
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be noticed that foreign vessels carried (nearly) 69 per cent of the imports in 1869, and 67 in 1870; of the total exports 65 per cent in 1869, and 62 per cent in 1870; and of the whole, 67 per cent in 1869, and 64½ in 1870.

The values of the principal commodities imported during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1870, and 1869, were as follows:

Articles.	1870.	1869.
FREE OF DUTY.		
Dyewoods in sticks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and silver coin and bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guano	[illegible]	[illegible]
Household and personal effects, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indigo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madder	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rags for the manufacture of paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUTIABLE.		
Animals living	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Books	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buttons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing, except when of silk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, bituminous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy goods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furs and skins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glass, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, and manuf'rs of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides and skins other than furs	[illegible]	[illegible]
India rubber and gutta percha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jute, &c., and manuf's of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, and manuf'rs of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather and leather goods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paints and painters' colors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper, and manuf'rs of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Precious stones	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions, exclusive of fish, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silk, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soda, and salts of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spices	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar and molasses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, and manuf's of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watches, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wines, spirits, and cordials	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc, spelter, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The values of the principal domestic commodities exported were as follows:

Articles.	1870.	1869.
Agricultural implements	[illegible]	[illegible]
Animals, living	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian corn meal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, bituminous and other	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper, and manufs. of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, and manufs. of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dye-stuffs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furs and fur-skins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and silver and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naval stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum, crude	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum, refined	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spermaceti oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordnance stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon and hams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sewing machines and parts of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits of turpentine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]

The values of the principal commodities re-exported were:

Articles.	1870.	1869.
Gold and silver coin and bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breadstuffs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions and tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar and molasses	[illegible]	[illegible]

The values of the principal commodities remaining in warehouse were as follows:

Articles.	1870.	1869.
Coffee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, and manuf'res of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax, and manuf'res of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, and manuf'res of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar and molasses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wines, spirits, and cordials	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, and manufactures of	[illegible]	[illegible]

The number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered into and cleared from the United States during the fiscal years 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1869.

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
Am. vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1870.

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
Am. vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The report also contains a statement showing the collections of internal revenue during the fiscal years 1869 and 1870, from which it appears that the total collections in 1869 amounted to $159,124,126, and in 1870 to $184,303,127. It also contains many valuable tables in regard to the trade and other statistics of foreign countries, and a variety of matter relative to the industrial interests of the United States.

IMMIGRATION.

Monthly Report, No. 12, of the Bureau of Statistics, now nearly ready for distribution, contains, among other valuable statistics, several tables showing the number, age, sex, occupation, and nativity of the immigrants, together with the ports at which they arrived during the quarter ended June 30, 1870. It also contains the following synoptical table, which exhibits the total number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, and their nationalities:

Countries.	Emigrants Arrived in 1869-70. Males.	Females.	Total.
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden and Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain and Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia and Poland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other countries of Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British North American Possessions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Azores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All other countries not stated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUTTING DOWN MURDER.

An Appeal to Womanhood Throughout the World.

Again in the sight of the Christian world, have the skill and power of two great nations exhausted themselves in mutual murder. Again have the sacred questions of international justice been committed to the fatal mediation of military weapons. In this day of progress, in this century of light, the emulation of rulers has been allowed to barter the dear interests of domestic life for the bloody exchanges of the battle-field. Thus men have done, thus men will do.

But women need no longer be made a party to proceedings which fill the globe with grief and horror. Despite the assumptions of physical force, the mother has a grave and commanding word to say to the sons who owe their life to her suffering. That word should now be spoken and answered to as never before.

Arise, then, Christian women throughout the land! Arise, all women who have hearts, whether baptized in water or in tears. Say firmly: "We will not have great questions decided by irrelevant agencies. Our husbands shall not come to us reeking with carnage, for caresses and applause. Our sons shall not be taken from us to unlearn all that we can teach them of charity, mercy, and patience. We, women of one country, will be too tender to those of another country to allow our sons to be trained to injure theirs." From the bosom of the devastated earth a voice goes up with ours. It says: "Disarm, disarm! The sword of murder is not the scale of justice. Blood does not wipe out dishonor, nor violence vindicate possession." As men have often forsaken the field and the anvil at the summons of war, let women now leave all that may be left at home for a great and earnest day of council. Let them first meet as women, to bewail and commemorate the dead. Let them then solemnly take counsel with each other as to the means whereby the great human family may live in peace, man as the brother of man, each bearing after his own kind the image and superscription, not of Caesar, but of God.

In the name of womanhood and humanity, I earnestly ask that a general Congress of women, without limitation of country, may be called and held at some point deemed proper and convenient, to promote the general alliance of nations, the amicable settlement of difficulties, the great and enduring interests of peace.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

BOSTON, Sept. [illegible], 1870.

RAILWAY MASTER MECHANICS.

Their Convention at Philadelphia.

On the 15th inst., the Committee on the CONSTRUCTION OF FURNACES presented their report. It states that in regard to engines burning anthracite coal, they had no suggestions to make in regard to the furnaces, as the improvements suggested in them and fire boxes had been unsuccessful in their operation. A number of "brick arches," made by Buchanan, Weston, Jarrett, and others had been examined, but their weakness was found to be an objection. The main difficulty met with was to raise the standard of construction. Weston's was believed to be the best for the ignition of gases, because it burned bituminous coal clear, and but little smoke escaped. The Hudson furnace was also recommended. It had been used on the Hudson Railroad. In the opinion of the Committee, Jarrett, of Chicago, built the best, and it had been demonstrated that a saving of 40 per cent in fuel resulted from using the product of Illinois mines, as it only required to be used sparingly. Boulton, of St. Louis, also was patentee of a valuable fire box. It was economical, and fitted with an admirable deflector.

The committee was continued for another year.

The next business in order was that of the Committee on

LAP AND TRAVEL OF SLIDE VALVES.

The committee state that the subject is one which, if properly treated, would require a large amount of time, as questions of grades, weight of trains, and many others would necessarily enter into the discussion. The committee propounded only one question to master machinists, and that was as to general practice upon the roads under their control. The inquiries were also to outside lap, inside lap, travel of valve, and lead in full gear. Letters were addressed to 150 master machinists, and replies received from 35, which showed that on express passenger trains: 25 use ⅞ outside lap, ⅛ inside, 5 inch travel, 1-16 lead; 6 use ¾ outside lap, 1-16 inside, 4½ inch travel, ⅛ lead; 4 use ⅞ outside lap, ⅛ inside, 5 inch travel, ⅛ lead. With these running passenger accommodations: 20 use ¾ outside, ⅛ inside, 5 inch travel, 1-16 lead; 10 use ¾ outside, 1-16 inside, 5½ inch travel, 1-16 lead; 5 use ⅞ outside, 3-16 inside, 4½ inch travel, ⅛ lead. With these running heavy freight: 19 use ¾ outside, 1-16 inside, 5 inch travel, 1-16 lead; 11 use ¾ outside, ⅛ inside, 4½ inch travel, 1-16 lead; 5 use ⅞ outside, 3-16 inside, 4½ inch travel, 1-16 lead. The report was received, and the committee continued.

The report of the Committee on STEEL TIRES, WHEEL, AND AXLES was then presented by Mr. Phillbrick. The report states that the points that had been considered were the wear and tear, and the method of setting and fastening. From replies received, they found 1,525 sets of tires in use, and 6,490 tires, which were divided among different makers, as follows: Knupp, 3,149; Vickers, 1,743; Butcher, 396; Firth, 175; others, 504. They had received the details of the performance of 694 sets, from which it was gleaned that the average run was 10,000 miles to one-sixteenth of an inch wear of tire. The averages of the different kinds were: Knupp, 17,714 miles; Vickers, 14,578 miles; Firth, 14,782 miles; Butcher, 12,162; Lanmore, 10,260; Washburne, 9,141. From the reports, 54,188 miles was the highest average to one-sixteenth inch wear; minimum, 5,4[illegible]; maximum of single set, 105,369; minimum, 1,234; 16,081 miles was the general average of the past year, which showed a general decrease in the number of miles from last year. Much depends on the weight of the engine and nature of service. On some roads the highest mileage was awarded to freight engines. It had been found that the average work of a 2½-inch tire was over 336,000 miles before turning was required, and this was greater than experience would allow, though care was taken in their proper construction—as a result 240,000 miles probable work of 2½-inch tire. It was believed to be most economical to use a thick tire. Very few tires reported on date earlier than 1866. One of the Knupp's used in Canada, 3 inches thick, had run down to 1⅞ and was still in use, mileage not given. One of Vicker's placed on the Eastern Road, December, 1864, 2½ inches tire, had run 165,535 miles, and was now 1¼ inches thick. One of Butcher, fitted June, 1864, at 2½ inches ran 123,165 miles; thickness at date, 1⅛ inches. One in September same year, 2⅛ inches thick ran 129,709; was now 1⅛. One of Knupp's, placed on the Great Western Road in April, 1863, at 2⅜ inches thickness, was now 1⅛ inch after 187,097 miles of service. In regard to the breakage of tires, the ratio out of 60 which had been reported as broken was: Knupp, 2; Vickers, 40; Butcher, 8; Firth, 3; others, 6; maker not stated, 1. From these figures it is deduced that the ratio of breakage is 60 in 6,490, the average of each different make ranging from 924-1000ths per cent to 2¾ per cent. Of the eight Butcher tires that had fractured five were designated as English and the other three were broken on the Great Western Road, and *are* reported to be William Butcher's make. It had been reported of the sixty mentioned above that forty-seven had broken in cold weather, and that thirty-three were fractured transversely, eight longitudinally; eight showed flaws in the metal, and in two cases of breakage serious damage had resulted to the engine. The Great Western Railroad reports their tires worn to one inch, and, being removed, a set were found to have a zigzag fracture, and were taken from the road to avoid an accident. In regard to *setting* and *fastening*, there were a variety of ways—some by shrinkage, others by screws and bolts. Some roads allowed a shrinkage of from 1-40th to 1-16th of an inch in a 60-inch wheel, and others allowed 1-30th to the foot diameter. 2-100ths shrinkage was recommended to a foot diameter. The regular rate seems to be 1-100th to a foot diameter. Care should be taken in *boring tires*, and if screws are found necessary, when worn thin, they can be applied. But bolts are not recommended, as some fractures have been reported where the *break was through the bolt-hole*. Bolts or set screws are therefore, not recommended. Some of Butcher's tires had been found to wear the flange on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. But few roads report steel wheels in use, and those are doing well. Strong doubts are held as to the superiority of steel over iron wheels, and well chilled iron is thought the best. From the reports of companies on *steel axles* it is believed, in durability and safety, steel are superior to iron, and it is thought the two points make up for extra cost. On the Lehigh Valley forty-eight Bessemer steel axles were in use, but the company did not think them better than hammered iron. The Great Western Railroad only used them a short time, and thought the best were those tough and soft in the centre, but were no better than good scrap iron. It was thought steel may be made superior in the end, and that it would justify the extra expense.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

After a long discussion the whole subject—sizes of tire and centres—was laid upon the table.

ANTI FRICTION AND SLIDE VALVES.

Mr. Kinsey, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, presented the report of the Committee on Balance and Anti-friction Slide Valves. Twelve kinds have been examined. The Bristol valve is objected to because it allows the steam to escape, but compared favorably with the common slide valve. The expense on bituminous coal engines doubled as compared with the common valve. The principal objection is the bar of steel placed above and below the roller. This more than overbalances what is saved in friction. Sailbet's patent consists in suspending valves on two steel shafts and four steel rollers working on steel brakes, so that the valve comes down to the seat, giving a rolling motion. They worked easily when first applied under pressure of steam. Composed of so many parts liable to get out of order, the valve has not proved as valuable as the slide valve. Adams' valve is applied with a packing ring and a spring to hold it up, to the inside of the steam-chest cover. On one road it has run well, and on all others they have abandoned it, as the spring and packing would not stand. Richardson's patent valve, in use three years on one road, proved defective. It has been used on another road eighteen months, and is highly spoken of. The other patents have not given any very favorable results. Reports from the master mechanics who have used the *anti-friction valve*, show that none has yet been found of sufficient merit as a standard valve.

Report received and committee discharged.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Mr. Losey, of the L. N. A. & C. R. R., presented the report of the Committee on Boiler Explosions. It states that no rational theory can be given to explain them. They are like avalanches, and come so suddenly that no reliable observations can be made. Experiments after accidents prove but little, as the weaker portion of the boiler always gives out first—the defective part yields. Steam is the vehicle of heat and acts very rapidly. Explosions always result from over-pressure. No rule can be fixed for regulating low-pressure boilers, which frequently explode with great force. All conditions being equal, the violence is the same, whether it is a low or high-pressure boiler. Steam rushes out of a rupture with the velocity of 2,000 feet per second. The force of the steam in a small boiler is sufficient to rend a boiler where a rupture exists. The great majority of boilers explode upward, the crown-sheet giving way. By relieving the steam pressure, a rupture, if noticed, may not lead to an explosion. Boilers have been known to serve well with defective sheets, but this practice is denounced. The percussive force of steam is independent of all known rules of government. The tubular boilers have been discarded from the fact that their great heating surface renders them liable to disasters. On Western river steamboats, boilers have been found that even bulged out three inches and did not explode, but, in the face of all the facts, though there are often good and strong reasons for many explosions, no general decision could be given in regard to their causes.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Hudson, of the Rogers Locomotive Works, said the water in a boiler is not of the same temperature, nor does the steam exercise the same degree of pressure in all points. There is not always the amount of heat stored up in the boiler that is thought. The concussive pressure is exactly in accordance with the heat in the water. If a perfectly cylindrical boiler could be made, it would be much stronger, but the laps of the plates give a double thickness in some portions, and the weakness is found to be in these laps and longitudinal seams. It is the impact of the water, and not the impact of the steam, that causes explosions. If the temperature is suddenly reduced from any cause, and the heat taken up from the heated plates, the steam cannot be contained in the space so created, and the pressure becomes so great that no safety-valve will relieve it. In regard to hydraulic tests, there is none that can be relied upon. He thought the proper safeguard was in procuring the best materials, putting them together in the best manner, and then taking the best possible care of them. [Applause.]

Mr. Sellers (Des Moines Valley) was glad to hear the remarks of Mr. Hudson, but thought that hydraulic tests should be applied to double the working pressure of the engine, would sometimes bring good results, and furnish some information in regard to the subject.

Mr. Philbrick thought that uneven [illegible] heating often caused expansion, resulting in explosions.

Mr. Hudson said there was another test. He had used it repeatedly with good results: Fill the boiler full of water, tie down the safety valve to the pressure you desire, then heat up to the pressure required for testing, keeping a watch on the pressure gauge.

LATERAL MOTION OF TRUCKS.

Mr. Sellers (Des Moines Valley) presented the report of the Committee on Lateral Motion of Trucks. The question was what lateral play should be allowed upon rail for driving and truck wheels of locomotives to insure safety without increasing friction, and what should be the gauge of car wheels, increasing safety at the least expenditure of power? The committee have endeavored to arrive at the average width of the gauge, but there was a difference of opinion. On all through lines where foreign cars are used to a great extent, they have endeavored to make a compromise, not upon the wheel tread, but upon the track itself. The almost universal plan recommended is three-fourths of an inch, while the track gauge is narrowed down to 4 feet 10 inches, in 4 feet 8½ inches, and in others 4 9½ inches, and the wheel gauge 4 feet 8¼ inches, thus giving too much play upon the 4 feet 10 inches and too little for the 4 feet 8½ inches. No locomotives have been known to leave the rail on account of narrow gauge, unless in case of rail spreading, [illegible] wide lateral of the rail. The objection [illegible] the flanges or tops, the danger of breaking when striking guard rails, [illegible] narrow wheel gauge saves a [illegible] tractive power. It is thought [illegible] early determined some uniform [illegible] track, believing that in the perfection of our railway system lies the sure road to prosperity and ultimate wealth. Railroads are our great leading arteries of commerce. The committee cannot determine upon any positive size for lateral motion upon the rails for car trucks, and each one must adopt what they find best adapted to them, using the best materials for all their work. The report was adopted.

AN EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Brown, of the Erie Railroad, suggested that, as a scientific test for boiler explosion, a new boiler should be taken, filled with water, and blown up, in order to determine what steam pressure she would bear, and suggested a fund to pay the expense.

Mr. Bellew, of the Des Moines Railroad, said that the mystery of that concentration of power in a steam engine that caused it to explode had been under the consideration of the Franklin Institute, and had not yet been fathomed.

Mr. Nesbitt thought the iron in some old boilers was superior to that in use now. The explosions were subject to certain laws, and there was a slip somewhere between the man that digs the ore and the man that drives the engine. Explosions are caused by certain uneven strains in connection with changes in the nature of the material used, which he was not prepared to decide upon.

A delegate here announced that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad had tried such experiments, and asked that the Secretary be requested to write for information.

Adjourned to the next day.

ACRES ON ACRES OF FISH.

The Drying Up of the Ponds in Sullivan County, N. Y.

From the New York Sun, Sept. 13.

For the second time in its history the Delaware and Hudson Canal has been forced to suspend navigation, owing to a lack of water, and the consequences are that nearly one thousand boats which are used in the transportation of coal from Honesdale, Pa., to Rondout, N. Y., are forced to lie idle, and several thousand men are thrown out of employment. This has been the condition of things now two weeks, and along the line of the canal both loaded and light boats may be seen tied up to snubbing posts, while the owners, in many cases, having exhausted their means, have gone to their homes, by permission of the company, on condition of their leaving their boats in charge of trustworthy persons. Unable to obtain shelter for their horses, they have been forced to tie them to trees, and for provender forage on the farmers.

The whole length of the canal is 108 miles. From Honesdale, Pa., for twenty-five miles, it is supplied with water from the Lackawaxen River, and after crossing the Delaware River is supplied by that stream. The Delaware River also supplies the twelve mile level on which, about half way, Port Jervis is situated. Seven miles west of Port Jervis are the Neversink locks, connected by short levels, about two miles in length altogether. After this the "Summit," a level seventeen miles long, is reached. This level supplies the short levels, both east and west, with water, and is itself supplied by immense reservoirs or ponds, both natural and artificial.

These reservoirs are in Sullivan County, and are seven in number. The largest, known as Yankee Pond, covers an area of 1,1[illegible] acres, and the others from 400 to 800 acres, and are from twenty to twenty-five feet deep. Yankee Pond is drawn out until it contains less than two feet of water. These ponds have always been a favorite resort of fishermen, and numberless are the fish stories which they have furnished. Pickerel, sunfish, and eels were here found in abundance, and it was a poor fisherman indeed who went away without a well-filled basket of game.

During the past month, as the water kept gradually lowering to supply the demands of the canal, large numbers of pickerel and other fish left the ponds and found their way to the seventeen-mile level. Lately, owing to the continued drain of the ponds, the outlets have been almost choked, figuratively speaking, with the fish trying to escape.

This being the case, the farmers and canal men have availed themselves of the opportunity to lay in a supply, and not only were the fishes gathered in corn-baskets, but thousands were thrown on the shore by iron scoops.

A witness of the draining of Fairchild's Pond, in Sullivan County, says it made lively times among the pickerel, bullheads, eels, sunfish, bloodsuckers, and frogs. The mud was literally alive with a helpless, squirming, and writhing population. Large eels flopped around, overgrown catfish raised their horns viciously, while the sunfish gave a gasp as their sun went down. Many persons piscatorially inclined repaired to the pond, and made much merriment in their adventures after eels and catfish in the mud.

One Alexander Buchanan had an exciting chase after a large eel, and ran a tine of his spear through his hand. Another enthusiastic individual, who went in barefooted, in an effort to secure a three-pound wriggler, ran on a bed of catfish, the horns of which lacerated his feet most painfully. Another chap ran headlong in a mud bank.

So plentiful were the fish, that some farmers drew them out by wagon loads, and manured their land with them. Hundreds of acres of land in Sullivan County, it is believed, have been thus manured.

The drought has been so severe in some places in Sullivan County that farmers have to go from two to four miles in search of water for domestic purposes. Altogether the prospect is decidedly blue for the poor boatmen.

The drought has also seriously affected the corn and buckwheat crops. It will take full a week's rain to fill the reservoirs sufficiently to warrant the resumption of navigation. Along the canal farmers and owners of fruit orchards complain of the depredations of boatmen, who boldly walk into orchards in open day and fill their bags and baskets with fruit.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S
EUROPEAN HOTEL,
147, 149, 151 Dearborn-st.,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

This House is new; ventilation perfect; furnished in the best and most elegant manner, with Spring Beds, Mosquito Bars, and all the comforts of a home.

Location central, and opposite the General Post Office.

The travelling public will find this a first-class House in all respects.

The Dining Rooms connected with the House are unsurpassed in the Northwest.

Parmalee's stages connect with all trains.

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed [illegible] One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic [illegible] For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam [illegible]

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life [illegible] It is sold by druggists. Price $1, in quart [illegible]

EMMENAGOGUE.

WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE [illegible] Price One Dollar.

THE COURTS.

First Day of the New Dispensation.

Arraignments and Sentences in the Criminal Court.

Circuit Court.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

Chief Justice Williams and Judges Farwell, Rogers, and Booth, held a preliminary meeting, to adopt their rule of procedure, yesterday afternoon. It was agreed that there will be no jury called during this term, but each of the Judges will devote his attention to the common law docket, excepting in such chancery matters as may be of pressing moment, to which Chief Justice Williams and Judge Farwell will give time.

The trial calendar, as made up for this September term, will continue and be, without other notice, the trial calendar for the October term.

It is understood that after the election of the fifth Judge of this court, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion and resignation of Judge McAllister, Judges Williams and Farwell will preside on the chancery side.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The People ex rel. August Hase v. The Acting Sheriff. Writ of habeas corpus issued. Relator states that he was arrested by a Constable upon a capias ad sat. issued by Alvin Salisbury, a Justice. A copy of the process he has demanded of Cleaves, the acting Sheriff, which Cleaves has refused to furnish him. He complains that upon judgment being rendered, before the twenty days expired which the law allowed for an appeal, the capias was issued, and furthermore that he has satisfied the judgment.

PARK CONDEMNATION.

South Park Commissioners v. John Gavin, et al. Proceeding instituted for the condemnation of the north 25 feet of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 11, 38, 14 east 3.

Superior Court.

TERMINATING A TRUST AND PARTITION.

Clemens F. Perjolat, et als. v. George Erhard. Bill to terminate a trust, and to compel an accounting for trust funds, upon the allegation that defendant refuses to pay over, and so negligently performed his trust that the property was suffered to go to waste. The property consists of part of Lot 4 of Block 32 Original Town (on Lake street), and the east half of Lot 14 of Block 39, Carpenter's addition.

The Same v. William Rooney, et als. Petition for partition of the property involved in the above suit.

CREDITOR'S BILL.

National Bank of Commerce v. Thomas Hutchings et al. Creditor's bill, based upon a judgment rendered against Hutchings. The object of the bill is to reach a supposed interest of the judgment debtor in Lot 19 of Block 1, of Block 48, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, 39, 14.

EJECTMENT.

Justin B. Bradley et al. v. Lovira Taylor. Ejectment from Lots 40 to 58, inclusive, in Block 1, and Lots 22, and 30 to 32, inclusive, and 39 to 45 inclusive, in Block 2, of Flournoy's re-subdivision of Jones and Patrick's Addition. It is understood that this land is unoccupied, and that defendant claims title under tax deeds.

The Criminal Court.

BUSINESS FULLY INAUGURATED.

The Criminal Court yesterday opened for the despatch of business. There have been returned [illegible] indictments. Sixty-two of the parties charged were in jail and the remainder are out on bail. Those that are on bail represent charges as follows: Larceny, 16; assaults with deadly weapons, 7; keeping gaming rooms, 4; [illegible]; receiving stolen property, 2; driving away horses, 2; assault with intent to murder, 2; forgery, 2; violence to policemen, 2; keeping lewd houses, 2; bigamy, 1; cheating, 1; false imprisonment, 1; attempted pocket-picking, 1; robbery 1; picking pocket, 1.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Yesterday the jail prisoners were produced in court to plead. The room intended to be occupied by this branch of the judicial system is not yet completed, and, because of this, it was necessary to procure the use of the main branch of the Superior Court. Here Judge John G. Rogers, of the Circuit Court, entered upon his first experience of things criminal, there being brought before him sixty-two persons, male and female, white and colored, each of whom was charged with the commission of crime, some of them with the commission of several crimes. These represented indictments charging offences as follows: Larceny, 42; riot, 4; assault to murder, 3; burglary, 7; attempting to pick pockets, 2; attempting to steal, 1; cheating, 1; adultery (statutory), 1; bigamy, 1; vagrancy, 1.

PENITENTIARY CASES—REMANDED.

Lewis Fricke. Indictment for larceny. It was charged that the prisoner, a young boy lately from Germany, stole from Frederick E. Heidt, [illegible] current funds. The boy pleaded guilty under age (being 17 years old). When he came to the bar he was weeping bitterly. He stated that he took $100 from the prosecuting witness, his uncle, who resided at No. 254 Sedgwick street; he was afterward cheated out of the money. His uncle had called once to see him while he was in jail. Remanded to await the appearance of the prosecuting relative.

—Jennie Johnson pleaded guilty of the larceny of seventy dollars from Andrew Campbell. It appeared that she is of the age of 16 years; has been in jail three months next Friday. She was a servant-girl in the family of Mr. Campbell, and has been since her imprisonment under the daily care of the County Physician. Some ladies here, during her sickness, cared for her, and, one having expressed a willingness to care for her, and it being her first offence, she was remanded, it being understood that if the lady referred to takes charge of her, sentence will be remitted.

—Albert Page, alias Henry Lovett, pleaded guilty of larceny—stealing a coat, hat, pants, and two shirts from Eri Higgins. Remanded for sentence.

—Lewis Roberts pleaded guilty of larceny of clothing, a ring, and a common watch, from John Heddinger. He was remanded.

—Edward Rogers, a colored man, pleaded guilty of stealing forty yards of carpet from Henry Respberg, and was remanded.

—Charles Regan and Charles Miller pleaded guilty of the larceny of nine gun metal boxes from the Michigan Central Railroad Company. These are valued at $36, wherefore prisoners were remanded.

COUNTY JAIL—TEN DAYS.

Frank Brown stole two second-hand volumes from the store of Jane E. Sherwin. He had been in jail about four weeks, and was now sent down ten days.

TWENTY DAYS.

Anthony Kohn, who had been in jail under the charge for two months, pleaded guilty of the larceny of twenty-eight yards of flannel. This he took from in front of Emanuel Klein's store, that he might sell it to procure food. Sentenced for twenty days.

—Patrick Tierney stole a pair of boots from Charles Stein about seven weeks ago. He has been, during those weeks, in the County Jail. The boots were estimated to be worth $4.50. He was sent down for twenty days.

THIRTY DAYS.

William Witkowski. Indictment for larceny of $5.00 from John Stephani. Defendant pleaded guilty, having been in jail about five weeks. It was stated that, being employed in Stephani's liquor store, he received $5.00 in money upon some sale. The cash drawer was locked, wherefore he put the sum into his pocket, and was at once arrested. Thirty days.

—Mary Warren, being employed by a policeman (No. 82), availed herself of an opportunity to steal several trinkets and a quantity of cloth. This she did five weeks ago, being at once arrested, and thereafter held in jail. She is of the age of 17 years. The policeman's name is Charles O. Kennedy, and, although he had received back only two rings and a set of shirt studs, he expressed a willingness to allow her a short sentence, under the belief that she would not in future tread in the path of crime. Sentenced for thirty days.

—Thomas Coyle, 16 years of age, stole a watch and chain from Alexander Joseph. It seems that this boy and an associate went to the prosecutor's window and extracted the watch and chain through a broken pane. The other took it, and this one sold it. The other then peached upon his fellow. Thirty days.

VARIOUS DAYS.

Sylvester Foy and William McEwen, alias McKeon. The indictment charged burglary; that the prisoners at night entered the store of Lewis Gordon, and thence carried off a quantity of clothing, etc. The prisoners desired to plead guilty of larceny, and it appeared fully that although there was an entry upon the premises, it was yet at such an hour as by statute imposes the penalty of the more grave offence. Each of the parties had been in jail for about a month. Captain Fox, of the North Side police, mentioned as to McKeon, that, although he had been once before arrested, he had of late been diligently at work and cared for by his grandmother, an aged person (70 years) the owner of a little property. She was willing again to receive him home, and care for him. It was charged that Foy got the job up, he having heretofore worked in Mr. Gordon's stable. Foy was sentenced for fifty days, and McKeon also for thirty.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Michael Ranor, pickpocket, four weeks ago was released from the County Jail, where he had served a forty days' term under the direction of Judge McAllister. He then attained the age of 16 years. Nine days thereafter he picked the pocket of Mary Stodemeyer, obtaining $1.70. He immediately afterward stole three boxes of cigars from Jacob Weil. He was arrested and indicted upon both charges. As a pickpocket, he was sent to the Reform School. The other indictment is suspended over him.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

John Lewis stole a set of harness from Granger W. & W. W. Eggleston's livery. He was a farmer's son, well brought up, and, it was said, had never "even told a lie" until he came to Chicago. He did come to Chicago; was employed about the stable, and, because he was not competent for his place, was discharged. As a result, he went off with some acquaintances he had made and got drunk. He woke up with the harness and his clothing in a bag, and a policeman in charge of him. Mr. Eggleston requested a suspension of sentence. It was suspended.

HABEAS CORPUS—CAUTION.

James Hall was arrested four weeks ago on suspicion of larceny. He was taken in the act of pawning a watch and chain. He was placed in jail on suspicion, and he remained there under suspicion during the four weeks. The number of the watch and its make was advertised on suspicion that it was stolen, and no owner came forward suspecting it was his or hers. Nobody, not even the policeman who arrested him, had any other suspicion concerning him than that he wanted to raise a very small sum upon a very good watch and chain. Of course, as soon as the facts came to the knowledge of the Court, the prisoner was released after being confined a month on such suspicion.

The Police Courts.

The business before the police magistrates, yesterday, was of the usual character—drunks, disorderlies, vagrancies, and a few larcenies. At the Armory, two men, named Myron Lewis and Eugene Florence, both singers by profession, were fined $100 as first-class vagrants. The offence with which they were charged was vainly attempted to be described by three different policemen. The English language was too limited.

—At the Huron street Court, Stephen Burns, a policeman, was fined $10 for arresting a sober man by mistake. The drunken man was Stephen Burns. He belongs to the West Side. He will probably figure soon in an investigation before the Board of Police.

—John Farrell, whose adventure was described yesterday morning, was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, September 19:

North av, 75 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 27, 1867 .... [illegible]
Hurlbut st, 75 ft s of Linden st, e f, 24x[illegible]; July 11 .... [illegible]
Willow st, 120 ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 24x[illegible] ft with buildings; Sept. [illegible] .... [illegible]
Centre st, [illegible] ft e of Dissel st, n f, [illegible]; Aug. 11 .... [illegible]
Division st, 99 ft w of Wells st, s f, [illegible] ft; Sept 15 .... [illegible]
Dayton st, 196 ft s of Clay st, e f, [illegible]; Aug. 13 .... [illegible]
Sheffield av, 216 ft s of Centre st, w f, [illegible]; Aug. 11 .... [illegible]
Sedgwick st, [illegible] ft s of Centre st, e f, [illegible] ft, with buildings; Sept. 15 .... [illegible]
Larrabee st, 150 ft s of Wisconsin st, w f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 13 .... [illegible]
Aberdeen st, 110 ft s of Tyler st, e f, [illegible]; Sept. 15 .... [illegible]
Morgan st, [illegible] ft n of Twelfth st, e f, [illegible]; Sept. 5 .... [illegible]
West Jackson st, e of Halsted st, s f, [illegible] ft; July 1 .... [illegible]
Noble st, 150 ft s of Chicago av, e f, [illegible]; July 25 .... [illegible]
Harrison st, 75 ft e w of [illegible] st, s w f, [illegible]; Sept. 1 .... [illegible]
Chicago av, [illegible] of Armour st, [illegible]; Sept. 16 .... [illegible]
[illegible]

A GERMAN'S REPLY

To the Editor of The Chicago

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.

THE WAR IN E

[illegible]

162

ACRES ON ACRES OF FISH.

The Drying Up of the Ponds in Sullivan County, N. Y.

From the New York Sun, Sept. 18.

For the second time in its history the Delaware and Hudson Canal has been forced to suspend navigation, owing to a lack of water, and the consequences are that nearly one thousand boats which are used in the transportation of coal from Honesdale, Pa., to Rondout, N. Y., are forced to lie idle, and several thousand men are thrown out of employment. This has been the condition of things now two weeks, and along the line of the canal both loaded and light boats may be seen tied up to snubbing posts, while the owners, in many cases, having exhausted their means, have gone to their homes, by permission of the company, on condition of their leaving their boats in charge of trustworthy persons. Unable to obtain shelter for their horses, they have been forced to tie them to trees, and for provender forage on the farmers.

The whole length of the canal is 108 miles. From Honesdale, Pa., for twenty-five miles, it is supplied with water from the Lackawaxen River, and after crossing the Delaware River is supplied by that stream. The Delaware River also supplies the twelve mile level on which, about half way, Port Jervis is situated. Seven miles west of Port Jervis are the Neversink locks, connected by short levels, about two miles in length altogether. After this the "Summit," a level seventeen miles long, is reached. This level supplies the short levels, both east and west, with water, and is itself supplied by immense reservoirs or ponds, both natural and artificial.

These reservoirs are in Sullivan County, and are seven in number. The largest, known as Yankee Pond, covers an area of 1,700 acres, and the others from 400 to 800 acres, and are from twenty to twenty-five feet deep. Yankee Pond is drawn out until it contains less than two feet of water. These ponds have always been a favorite resort of fishermen, and numberless are the fish stories which they have furnished. Pickerel, catfish, and eels were here found in abundance, and it was a poor fisherman indeed who went away without a well-filled basket of pickerel.

During the past month, as the water kept gradually lowering to supply the demands of the canal, large numbers of pickerel and other fish left the ponds and found their way to the seventeen-mile level. Lately, owing to the continued drain of the ponds, the outlets have been almost choked, figuratively speaking, with the fish trying to escape.

This being the case, the farmers and canal [illegible]

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL,

147, 149, 151 Dearborn-st.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The Dining Rooms connected with the House are unsurpassed in the Northwest.

Parmelee's stages connect with all trains.

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. [illegible] For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics [illegible] For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

[illegible] It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life [illegible] It is sold by druggists. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE [illegible] Price One Dollar.

THE COURTS.

First Day of the New Dispensation.

Arraignments and Sentences in the Criminal Court.

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

The Criminal Court.

[illegible]

The Police Court.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

A GERMAN'S REPLY TO A FRENCHMAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

[illegible]

Sunday in the Prussian Lines.

The correspondent of a Suabian paper thus describes a Sunday with the German troops: [illegible]

The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps.

[illegible]

A "Headless Horseman"—How He Rode at Worth.

From the London Lancet, Aug. 26.

At the battle of Worth it is said that at the third charge of the cuirassiers a horse was to be seen going at full speed with a headless rider. [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19.

The condition of local finances is undergoing a gradual change, as indicated in this column for two or three days past. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours: [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES.

[illegible]

Doctor Olin,

93 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks.

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett.

[illegible]

Private Consultation.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

[illegible]

THE COUNCIL.

The Improvement of Lincoln Park.

New Charter Amendments—The Judd-Milliman Trade.

Wicker and Dearborn Parks—Fire Alarm Boxes.

Street Improvements—Assessment Rolls.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President [illegible] in the Chair. The following Aldermen were present: [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NORTH SIDE.

Opening New Streets—West Side Connections.

Canal from the Lake to the North Branch.

Cost of the Undertaking—The Results and Advantages.

Lincoln Park and Dilatory Commissioners.

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee of [illegible] on Public Improvements, appointed at a recent meeting of citizens of North Chicago and Lake View, met last evening in Turner Hall, North Clark street, Mr. John Atwater in the Chair, Mr. [illegible] Culver, Secretary.

OPENING STREETS.

The Hon. Elliott Anthony said there were but few streets running through from Clark, or from the lake to the river. It seemed to him very important that the streets should be opened before the population grew very dense and property valuable. He moved that a committee of two be appointed to investigate the matter and to report to a future meeting what streets between Chicago avenue and the northern city limits should be opened from the lake to the river.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Anthony and Calhoun were appointed as such committee.

NORTH SIDE CANAL.

Mr. Atwater reported from a committee appointed to request the Board of Public Works to direct Mr. Chesbrough to make a survey of the proposed canal in the vicinity of Bowmanville, that the Board of Public Works promised to attend to the matter next week, though they were afraid the city could not bear the expense of the survey, as the proposed canal was outside the city limits. The speaker had been over the ground, and was of the opinion that there would be no great difficulty in the undertaking. The sand taken out of the ditch would pay part of the expense of the cutting. The sand paid for the digging of the north docks, and would at least help to pay for the canal. The digging of that canal he considered one of the most practicable and important projects before the people. It would be immediately used by [illegible]

[illegible]

... of Lake Michigan sing their lullaby as undisturbed as if the Commissioners were all sunk beneath its waves.

Section 21 gives the Commissioners the most ample powers ever conferred upon any body of men, and, by its express terms, they have "all the power and authority now by law conferred on, or possessed, by the Common Council of said city in respect to the public squares and places in said city. They may vacate any public street or alley within the limits of said park, and shall lay out a street not exceeding one hundred feet, and not less than eighty feet in width, north from Fullerton avenue, along the west line of said park to the northern boundary thereof, and may exercise the same power and control over such street as the rest of the park."

Have they obeyed the express provisions of this section? If they have, where is that street? In short, what have those Rip Van Winkles done, anyhow? The people of the North Side would be very glad to behold their acts and doings.

EYE.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance.

A meeting of delegates, appointed by the conductors of the different divisions of the railroads diverging from Chicago, to attend the National Convention of the United States Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of October, was held in Parlor No. 16, in the Sherman House, yesterday forenoon.

The following delegates were present: George Hewitt, C. N. Gilmore, Illinois Central; T. M. Bailey, John A. Yates, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis; John Cooper, James Cooper, George H. Knowlton, Thos. Murphy, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis; J. M. Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Lyman Page, J. P. Perkins, George Richardson, J. Lawrence, H. A. Newcomb, Charles D. George, E. A. Bross, John M. Barker, Chicago & Northwestern; George Finley, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Rogers, Michigan Central; George Alexander, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Perkins, of the Northwestern; Rogers, of the Michigan Central, and Gilmore, of the Illinois Central, a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the trip. Mr. Cleland, the General Western Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, extended the delegates an invitation to go over his route, which was accepted. The meeting then made arrangements to leave Chicago, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 5:15 p. m.

City Politics.

A meeting of the young men of the Tenth Ward, for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Republican Club, was held at No. 316 West Madison street, last evening. An election for officers resulted as follows: President, Colonel J. W. Boyden; Vice President, O. W. Barrett; Recording Secretary, W. Clark, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lawler; Treasurer, John A. Fitch; Executive Committee, Peter Schuttler, General Reynolds, Robert F. Rogers, General C. T. Hotchkiss, Thomas Parker, Jr., D. W. Clark, Charles H. Clark, Wm. J. Brown, Frederick Bochner, W. Rhinehart, Geo. F. Clarke, Jr., C. Dunckley, Charles Ellis, C. C. Kohlsaat, Geo. F. Foster, Wm. K. Dougherty, Frederick F. Cook, J. P. Wynn, Geo. H. Gibson, Geo. W. Bohanan, and Henry C. Wentworth.

On motion the President and Vice President were appointed a committee to offer the old ward club their best wishes and co-operation, and institute arrangements by which clubs can meet in the same hall on different nights.

Dr. Bluthardt, Gen. Reynolds, and W. J. Browne, were appointed a committee on resolutions, to report at the next meeting to be called by the committee appointed to confer with the old ward club.

The meeting then adjourned.

—The citizens of the Second ward are invited to meet this evening at the corner of Jackson and Clark streets, to organize a Republican club for the ward.

—The Executive Committee of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club, meets at 8 o'clock this [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LATEST MURDERS.

Inquest on Joseph Teller—The Testimony.

The Hyde Park Murder—Further Particulars.

THE TELLER INQUEST.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest, last evening, at the Sheriff's office, on the body of Joseph Teller, which was taken from the river at Randolph street bridge, on Sunday. It was the intention to hold it at the Armory at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but as one of the witnesses, who resides in Milwaukee, could not possibly arrive in time to be present, it was postponed until the hour mentioned. The following testimony, which details all that is known of the supposed murder, was elicited:

DOCTOR MILLER.

Benj. C. Miller, County Physician, sworn: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Joseph Teller, at the Armory; found the skull fractured into quite a number of pieces, probably ten or twelve. There were severe wounds about the head of the deceased; the first was back and below the right ear, in the upper part of the neck, and presented the appearance of a punctured wound; it extended into the substance of the neck about an inch. The next was in front of the right ear, and was about half an inch long. The next was above and on the outer aspect of the right eye. The next in the forehead. The next above and outside of the left eye. The wounds presented the appearance of lacerated wounds. There were also two wounds on the head. The one on the right side of the head was about one inch and a half in length. The one on the left was about three inches in length. They also presented the appearance of lacerated wounds.

I also examined the lungs, heart, and abdominal viscera, and found everything healthy and in good condition. Whether the fractures were made before or after death, it would be impossible to say, as the bones had macerated in water so long that all marks denoting whether the bones were fractured before or after death, were completely effaced. Whether the man was dead prior to striking the water, it would be impossible for me to state; for the marks of persons drowning, singly, most of them are of little value, and it is only when several are taken together that a confident opinion can be given. In this case, several things pointed to death before drowning. Then again, several distinctive signs of death before drowning were absent. There was no handkerchief stuffed in his mouth; if were the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, torn down and [illegible]

[illegible]

The Hyde Park Murder.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

[illegible]

Correction.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

General Stock of
Dry Goods, Woollens, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Furs, White, Brown & Blue Blankets, Yankee Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 9½ o'clock,
By WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
at their [illegible] 11 Randolph-st.
CATALOGUES READY ON MONDAY.

Dwelling House and Lot 336 Randolph-st.,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

CLOSING SALES
OF THE
DAMAGED GOODS,
BY THE FIRE ON WABASH-AV.,
On Wednesday, Sept. 21.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO., at 9½ o'clock a. m.
DRY GOODS,
Of J. V. FARWELL & CO., at 2 o'clock p. m.
At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF JOHN KENT & CO.,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, AND FUR
DEALERS,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 21 and 22,
At their Store, 33 Michigan-av.,
Sale Commencing at 10 a. m. Each Day.

[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday.

DRY GOODS,
White and Brown Muslins, Prints, Linens, Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Jeans, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Blankets, Yankee Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 9½ a. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
REAL ESTATE,
Belonging to the estate of W. H. BROWN, situate in School Section Addition to Chicago,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, September 26, at 2½ o'clock,
At the Salesrooms of
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers
5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO,
Between Halsted and Desplaines-sts.
[illegible]
Between Desplaines and Jefferson-sts.
[illegible]
Between Jefferson and Clinton-sts.
[illegible]
N. E. Cor. DeKoven and Clinton-sts., between Clinton and Canal.
[illegible]
Between Canal-st. and Chicago River.
[illegible]
TERMS OF SALE—[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

North Side Property
AT AUCTION,
63 BUILDING LOTS,
In Blanchard's Subdivision, Section 32, Town 40, Range 14, East,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
DAMAGED GOODS
From the ruins of the WABASH-AV. FIRE, for sale,
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING, September 20,
At 9½ o'clock.

THIRD GREAT TRADE SALE,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 9½ a. m.,
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of all styles and grades, for
Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear.
We can confidently assure the TRADE that a sale of this magnitude has never been offered in this city, and the goods MUST and WILL BE SOLD.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,
WILL OFFER, AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, September 20, at 9½ a. m.,
A FINE AND COMPLETE LINE OF
DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS,
CLOTHING, FLANNELS,
PLAIDS, TWEEDS,
GENTS UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
At the same time, LOTS OF GOODS DAMAGED at the recent fire on Wabash-av.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS.
[illegible]
T. S. FITCH & CO.

By J. H. PIKE,
[illegible] Randolph-st.
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 10 a. m., strictly
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
[illegible]

By D. LONG & CO.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, CLOTHING, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at [illegible]
D. LONG & CO.

FOR SALE.
[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.
A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSEY WOMAN. [illegible]
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
[illegible]
COLVILLE TROUPE.
[illegible]
MAFFITT & BARTHOLOMEW.
[illegible]
Two Comic Pantomimes.
ROBERT MACAIRE. | NICODEMUS.
[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
[illegible]
HAMLET.
[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.
[illegible]
LITTLE EMLY.
[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.
MANNING'S MINSTRELS.
[illegible]
HAMLET IN BLACK.
[illegible]

A. FISHER'S DANCING ACADEMY.
[illegible]

DAILY EXCURSIONS on the LAKE.
[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.
[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.
[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.
[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.
[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.
[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.
[illegible]

PERSONAL.
[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.
[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.
[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.
[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.
[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.
[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.
[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.
[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.
[illegible]

MACHINERY.
[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.
[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.
[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.
[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Investment of Paris.

The Advance of the Invaders Stubbornly Resisted.

Progress and Prospects of the Various Movements Looking to Peace.

M. Thiers Invited by the Czar to Visit St. Petersburg.

The Siege of Rome Fairly Commenced.

Only a Show of Resistance Expected from the Papal Troops.

Grand Republican Demonstration in London

The United States and the French Republic Repeatedly Cheered.

Inauguration of a Workingmen's Peace Movement.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

TOURS, Sept. 19.—The following news is just made public by the Ministry:

"The Sub-Prefect telegraphs that the enemy has evacuated Belfort, going to Burkheim and Mundsheim.

"Advices from Paris to Sunday evening have the following: The Prussians made a reconnoissance near Joinville. An engagement occurred with the French sharpshooters posted on the opposite bank of the Marne, in which the Prussians were defeated and driven off. At midnight sharp firing had been heard near Conges for two hours.

"Versailles had been occupied by German Uhlans. The chateau which serves as a French ambulance headquarters is thought to be protected. [illegible]

[illegible]